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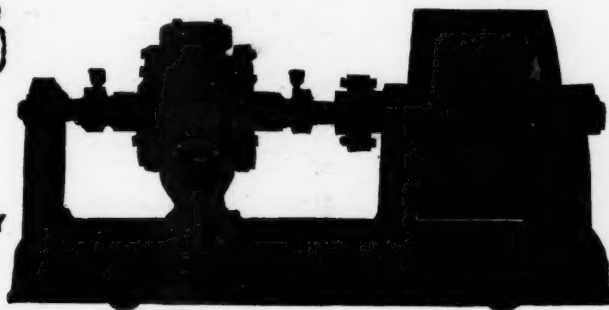
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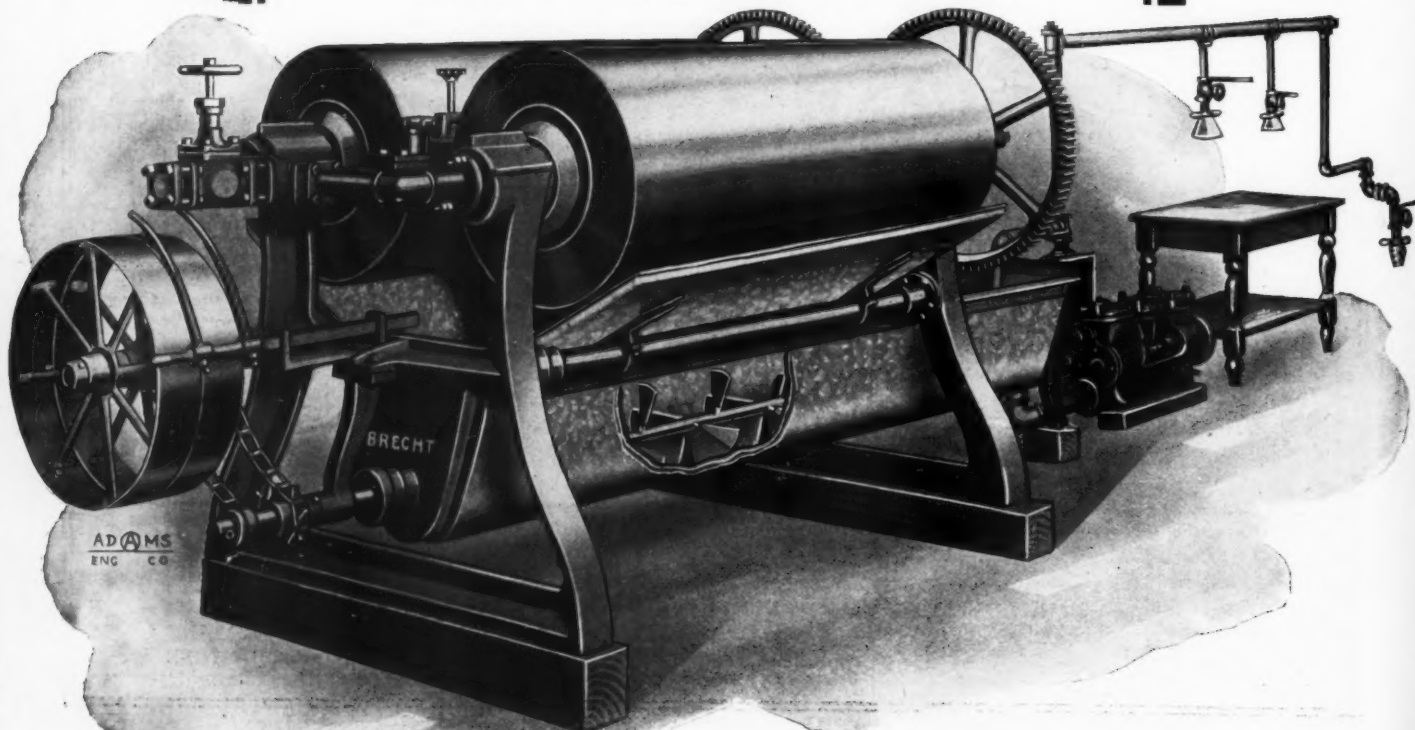
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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New York and Chicago, December 14, 1918

No. 24

MEAT PACKING AS PUBLIC UTILITY Bill for Government Regulation and Operation

A bill was introduced in the House at Washington this week by Chairman Sims of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, providing for a scheme of Government ownership and operation of the stockyards and meat packing industry, with an alternative license regulation plan, at the discretion of the President.

In introducing his measure in the House on Tuesday Congressman Sims, who comes from Tennessee, is quoted as stating that he took this action at the request of President Wilson. He said the bill was sent to him by the President with the request that every effort be made to enact it at this session of Congress. He also stated that he did not know, but he assumed that the bill was prepared by the Attorney General's office, and he added that before submitting it, he had conferred with the members of the Federal Trade Commission regarding its provisions.

In connection with this statement, that the bill was prepared by the Attorney General's office, it is interesting to note that the President this week nominated Assistant Attorney General Huston Thompson to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission, to fill one of the two vacancies existing in that body.

The specific purpose of the proposed measure is declared to be "to insure free competitive markets and to open a free channel of commerce for meat animals and the products derived from them, and also to keep such business free from complications with commerce in other sorts of commodities." The machinery to put into effect the objects of the bill is intended to be of a permanent character, as distinguished from a war or emergency measure, and includes in permanent form many of the powers now being exercised by temporary governmental agencies.

The taking over of any of the packing-house plants, it is claimed, is not contemplated. The proposed legislation offers an alternative, at the discretion of the President, either to actually acquire and operate the machinery and facilities for marketing, transporting and storing the packers' products, or to acquire them for the United States Government and license their operation; or without acquiring them, to place the meat-packing industry under a system of direct Federal license.

The bill authorizes the President to pur-

chase and operate all cold storage and marketing plants, all refrigerator cars, feeding and icing stations and equipment, all stockyards receiving over 500,000 head of livestock per year, rendering plants, etc.

It empowers him to buy real estate for stock yards and for the location of packing-houses, and to form corporations to operate any or all of these enterprises, and appropriates the sum of \$500,000,000, to start with, as a "revolving fund" for this purpose.

It authorizes him to license all meat plants and their auxiliaries, and to provide such regulations for their conduct as he sees fit, provided they remain under the management of their owners. He can revoke licenses and take over the plants at his pleasure. In short, it proposes to enact into law the right of the Government to do anything it pleases with the meat packing and livestock industry of the country. And to forestall the possible unconstitutionality of any of the clauses of the bill, it provides that the invalidity of any section of the measure shall not be construed to affect the validity of any other section or provision.

The full text of the bill is as follows:

Official Text of the Measure.

A bill to provide transportation, storage, and marketing facilities for, and to regulate commerce among the States in, livestock, meats, and other products derived from livestock or the slaughtering of livestock.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in further regulation of commerce among the States for the purpose of providing adequate transportation, storage, and marketing facilities for livestock and for meats and other products derived from livestock, or the slaughtering of livestock, with respect to such commerce the President of the United States is authorized

(a) To acquire from time to time for the United States through such agency or agencies as he may designate such refrigerator cars and cars specially constructed or equipped for the transportation of livestock or meats or other products derived in whole or in part from livestock or the slaughtering of livestock, which cars are owned or operated by others than railroads engaged in interstate commerce, as he deems fit for service and necessary or appropriate for the purposes of this act, together with such feeding stations, icing stations, car shops, and other adjuncts, appurtenances, and facilities as he may deem necessary or appropriate for their operation; all stockyards at which the receipts of livestock during the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen exceeded five hundred thousand head, to-

gether with such terminal and belt railroads, exchange buildings, rendering plants, serum plants, market news services, and such other buildings, adjuncts, and appurtenances as he may deem necessary or appropriate for the operation of such stockyards and facilities and for the operation of competitive livestock markets; such cold storage and freezing plants and warehouses, together with such adjuncts and appurtenances of the same, as he may deem necessary or appropriate to provide facilities for the operation thereof, or for the storage and competitive marketing of meats or other products derived in whole or in part from livestock or from the slaughtering of livestock.

(b) To acquire, construct, or establish from time to time for the United States, through such agency or agencies as he may designate, such additional refrigerator cars, specially equipped cars, stockyards, storage facilities, and marketing facilities, together with such adjuncts and appurtenances for the operation of the same as he may deem necessary or appropriate for the purposes of this act.

(c) To acquire for the United States, through such agency or agencies as he may designate, such real estate as he may deem necessary or appropriate for the development and improvement of such stockyards, transportation facilities, storage facilities, and marketing facilities.

(d) To acquire for the United States, through such agency or agencies as he may designate, such real estate as he may deem necessary or appropriate for the location thereon of packing houses, rendering plants, serum plants, and other establishments or facilities for the preparation and manufacture of meats and other products derived in whole or in part from livestock or the slaughtering of livestock, and to lease or license the use of such real estate and facilities connected therewith upon such terms and conditions as he may deem necessary or appropriate, such leases and licenses to be revocable in the discretion of the President, and upon such terms as he may from time to time prescribe.

(e) To operate for the United States, as common carriers, through such agency or agencies as he may designate, all stock cars, refrigerator cars, and specially equipped cars acquired for the United States under the provisions of this act.

(f) To operate for the United States, through such agency or agencies as he may designate, all stockyards, storage facilities, and marketing facilities acquired for the United States under the provisions of this act as public utilities upon payment of such charges and upon compliance with such conditions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by him or such agency or agencies as he may designate for that purpose.

(g) To acquire, by purchase, lease or condemnation, the cars, stockyards, real estate, and other properties which he is, by the provisions of this act, authorized to acquire.

(h) To establish such agencies, appoint such officials and employees, make such rules and regulations, prescribe such fees, tariffs, and charges, and lease, license, or apportion

the use of any property or facilities of property acquired under the provisions of this act upon such terms and conditions as may, in his judgment, be necessary and appropriate to effect the purposes of this act.

Sec. 2. That for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes of this act the operation in interstate commerce of all refrigerator cars and specially equipped cars for the transportation of livestock, meats, and other products derived in whole or in part from livestock or the slaughtering of livestock is hereby declared to be exclusively a function of the United States, and shall be operated exclusively by such agency or agencies as the President may designate under the provisions of this act, or by such licensee or licensees as he may designate and upon such terms as he may provide in and by license issued by him for such purpose and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 3. That for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes of this act, all per-

(Continued on page 41.)

RESOLUTION ON TRADE COMMISSION.

At the conference of over 4,000 business men from all over the United States, representing all lines of industry and commerce, which met at Atlantic City, N. J., last week, the following resolution regarding the activities and personnel of the Federal Trade Commission was unanimously adopted:

"The Federal Trade Commission was advocated by the President, and was created, as an agency to make the administration of our trust legislation explicit and intelligible, and to provide 'the advice, the definite guidance and information' which business enter-

prises require. The normal importance of the commission's task is now tremendously increased by the imperative need for wholehearted and sympathetic co-operation between the Government and industry, especially during the readjustment period, and suggests the desirability of the two existing vacancies in the commission's membership being promptly filled with able men of broad business experience and clear vision, prepared to assist actively in discharging these tasks along constructive lines."

APPOINTED TO TRADE COMMISSION.

Announcement was made in Washington on Wednesday of the appointment by the President of Huston Thompson of Denver, Colo., as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, to fill one of the two existing vacancies on that commission. Mr. Thompson is an assistant Attorney General of the United States, and is said to have been associated with the work of the Federal Trade Commission as it came in touch with the Department of Justice.

HEARINGS TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

Representative Sims announces that his committee will begin hearings on his bill for control of the meat industry next week. It is understood that representatives of the Federal Trade Commission will be called first, and they will be followed by representatives of the livestock interests. After these have been heard packers will be given a hearing before the committee.

The encouragement of friendly South American relations and control of shipping for that purpose.

The appointment of a permanent War Service Executive Committee to relate the efforts of the War Service Committees of all industries under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

REGULATE OLEOMARGARINE PRICES.

The Federal Food Administration this week made public special license regulations governing the manufacture of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes. These regulations prohibit the sale of these products at an average advance over the cost of raw material greater than the sum of actual manufacturing cost plus a profit of 10 per cent of the wholesale price. Manufacturing costs and cost of raw materials are defined, and \$6.30 per 100 lbs. is given as a maximum manufacturing cost. The special regulation is as follows:

Rule 1. Maximum Margins for Manufacturers. The manufacturer shall not sell oleomargarine or other butter substitutes at a greater average advance over the cost of the raw material (in any period of two months beginning December 1), than the sum of his actual manufacturing cost plus a profit not to exceed 10 per cent of the selling price to the wholesale trade. In no case shall the manufacturing cost be figured in excess of \$6.30 per hundred pounds.

Manufacturing costs shall include: 1. Labor; 2. selling expenses; 3. advertising; 4. administrative expenses; 5. depreciation; 6. taxes, not including excess profits tax and income tax; 7. miscellaneous manufacturing expenses, not including interest charges.

The cost of raw materials shall mean the cost delivered at plant of following: (a) oils, (b) milk, (c) salt, (d) package, (e) color, (f) stamps, (g) cartons and paper, (h) supplies.

Note: The Food Administration does not recognize \$6.30 per hundred pounds as a normal reasonable cost of manufacture, nor 10 per cent net profit as a normal reasonable net profit. These are maximum margins to cover the most expensive legitimate methods of operation.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN NOVEMBER.

Official reports to the Bureau of Markets from some 33 markets show receipts of cattle in the month of November totalling 2,183,545 head, compared to 2,158,710 head for the same month of 1917. Hog marketing at these 33 points totalled 3,479,653, compared to 2,950,658 for November, 1917. Receipts of sheep and lambs were 2,072,709, compared to 1,607,335 a year ago.

Official reports to The National Provisioner from seven principal packing centers for November show receipts as follows, with totals compared to a year ago:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	401,680	40,334	893,755	573,719
Kansas City	337,496	41,856	355,622	125,784
Omaha	201,237	*	239,499	206,719
St. Louis	144,674	*	305,388	45,489
St. Joseph	88,688	8,817	230,593	49,401
Sioux City	70,986	2,811	137,168	67,890
St. Paul	167,266	17,364	269,351	151,374

TL Nov., '18.. 1,412,027 111,182 2,477,376 1,210,365
TL Nov., '17.. 1,361,996 109,267 1,956,732 853,307

Receipts for eleven months ending November, 1918, compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,405,378	613,387	7,614,396	4,203,308
Kansas City	2,723,169	300,932	2,872,292	1,575,052
Omaha	1,819,923	*	3,069,320	3,195,713
St. Louis	1,374,050	*	2,864,333	504,079
St. Joseph	719,842	69,424	2,635,754	777,165
Sioux City	708,336	31,133	1,185,394	339,275
St. Paul	1,047,156	252,454	1,748,649	583,996

TL 11 mo., '18.. 11,798,054 1,267,330 22,390,138 11,178,558
TL 11 mo., '17.. 10,250,001 1,107,322 18,896,394 8,135,543

*Calves not separately reported.

After-War Conference of Federated Business

A new and powerful federation of American industries was created at the Reconstruction Congress of Industrial War Service Committees which has just come to an end at Atlantic City. This association, made up of the nearly 400 War Service committees that were formed under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was created by the committees to act in the future as the spokesman for industry before the Government, just as the committees acted separately as the point of contact between industry and the Government during the war period.

The Federation voted to operate under direction of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and it will have back of it and serving it the Chamber's organizations. When necessary it will have, too, the benefit of the weight of the expression of the membership of the chamber. The chairmen of the War Service Committees will sit as an industrial advisory council to the organization.

The views of this assemblage of industries respecting industrial readjustment were expressed at Atlantic City in a series of resolutions covering the most important subjects that today engage the attention of business men. These resolutions, most of them adopted without a dissenting voice, are summarized in part as follows:

Appeal for the appointment to the Federal Trade Commission of "able men of broad business experience and clear vision, prepared to assist actively" and along constructive lines in the task of advising and guiding the business of the country in the after-war period of readjustment.

The removal as rapidly as possible of war restrictions on industry.

The equitable adjustment of war contracts which the Government may desire to cancel.

The proper and equitable disposition of surplus government supplies.

The encouragement and preservation of pivotal industries.

The encouragement and enlargement of industrial co-operation, instead of its prohibition or penalization.

The endorsement of closer relations between capital, management and labor.

The relocation of labor from a war to a peace basis.

The development of public works as rapidly as possible, to provide additional employment.

The readjustment of taxation to relieve the country of its war tax burdens as quickly as possible.

The grave menace of taxation based on war values, and the need for new inventories of both raw materials and finished goods.

Legislation for the early return of the railroads to their owners.

Opposition to the Government ownership and operation of telegraphs, telephones and cables.

The enlargement of our merchant marine and its operation under American control.

Development of American port facilities.

Protection of public utilities from dangers arising from war conditions.

Developments of hydro-electric power upon waterways and lands subject to Federal jurisdiction.

Discussion of problems of international reconstruction, and recommendation of a commission of business men to study the European situation and advise our Peace Commission on business matters.

The encouragement and development of our foreign trade.

The Call of Humanity

is "Join the Red Cross"

AUSTRALIAN STATE TO SELL MEAT DIRECT

Plan to Wipe Out Dealers Causes Wide Agitation

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, November 8, 1918.

The trouble that originated some months ago, when the Federal Government fixed the wholesale and retail prices for meat, has subsided, the supplies of meat having increased, as was expected at the time when a more liberal scale was allowed.

Another difficulty, of a totally different kind, is now stirring the trade in New South Wales. There the government, which is a mixed body of former Labor ministers, with Liberal or National ministers, proposes to eliminate the middleman from the meat trade by coming in as purchaser and distributor of meat, the object being to cheapen meat in the metropolitan area. A big scheme has been adopted by the cabinet and has received endorsement from the producers of meat and the large retail meat distributing firms.

It is intended that the State shall purchase the whole of the stock now killed at the State abattoirs, and take a monopoly of the supplies to the distributing retail butchers. This will do away with private slaughtering at the abattoirs, commission and overhead charges. It is not proposed to interfere with the export trade.

The proposal when announced caused a great sensation. The tinge of Socialism frightened some of the government supporters, and as I write it is believed that the fate of the government may hinge on the result. The big interests involved are naturally much concerned over the developments. It is contended, however, that the scheme will result in a saving of £2,000 per week, now represented by selling agents' fees.

The scheme proposes to make greater provision for freezing space and this will involve the purchase of the Riverstone meat works at a cost of about £150,000. These works are the property of the farmers, and are utilized to keep up the price of meat by purchasing stock for treatment when prices are low, and keeping off the market when prices increase. It is held that the yearly profits will run to £250,000, which will be returned to the stock owners as a cash bonus. One man will be appointed to control the scheme.

The proposal will be watched with much interest; but Socialism in Australia does not lead us to expect much in this direction. The brand of Socialism in connection with these very abattoirs has been most unfortunate, as I have shown on previous occasions, the cost of the plant having run close to a million pounds sterling, and yet it is still incomplete.

State Operation Not a General Success.

While on this subject I may mention that a return has just been issued showing that on the enterprises of the State government in Queensland losses were incurred in a number of them. Profits were shown on the State butcher shop, because the meat was obtained at a low price under the imperial war meat contract arrangements, and on State stock stations, because the conditions were favorable for trading in live stock. But

losses were incurred on the State sawmill and the State fish shop, even under the most favorable conditions.

The State butcher shop scheme is not working out satisfactorily, because these shops are frequently the scene of strikes. Every effort is made to bring pressure on the Labor government to raise wages in these shops, as might be expected, and when this is not done, the men strike on the government, just as they would on a private employer.

Another item which throws a light on State enterprise comes from Western Australia. The Labor government in power there erected meat works, which for various reasons have not yet been operated. A National government, which succeeded the Labor government, thought it wise to dispose of the works and allow them to be worked by private enterprise.

Mr. W. C. Angliss, the meat authority, visited Perth to discuss the matter with the government, a proposition having been made to him and a group of pastoralists, but the amount of capital he mentioned that must be written off the actual cost of the works to make them payable was so great that the government took fright and dropped the negotiations. These works have only storage accommodation for 4,000 carcasses, and as the works are isolated and steamers can only call periodically, further expenditure must be incurred to permit the works to run for a season.

Beef Situation Is Not So Good.

The mutton and lamb position in Australia appears to be satisfactory at present, good supplies being available from the Southern States. But the beef position in Queensland has taken a very unfavorable aspect with continued dry weather, which is causing some anxiety. It is too soon to predict, but so far the thunderstorm season, which is the prelude to the wet season, has been unduly delayed owing to prolonged winter. This will probably interfere with the number of fat cattle available for treatment next season. The works in Queensland have just completed their treatment of cattle. The works in the other states are just commencing on sheep and lambs.

The Imperial government has refused the request of the Australian meat shippers to be granted 75 per cent advance on the value of meat placed in stores on account of the Imperial government, as was done in the case of New Zealand. It is pointed out that the conditions are different, New Zealand companies being obliged to hold their meat for a very long time, whereas Australia is able to get a clearance each season.

In New Zealand on August 1 there were in store 5,250,000 mutton carcasses, while Australia is almost clear of export meat. The storage accommodation in New Zealand is 6,400,000 carcasses, and a further 600,000 carcasses will be provided for by extensions during the next few months. It is estimated that by the end of December there will be 3,534,000 carcasses in stores, leaving space for 3,466,000 carcasses in the ensuing season.

There is nothing like the same accommodation in Australia.

The French mission when in Australia was specially interested in the question of beef cattle, as they pointed out that the price of meat must be high for a long time after the war. In this state attention is being directed to the openings for raising hogs, the price of which has advanced.

A return which has been prepared by the government shows that in Queensland stock have increased as follows: Cattle by 550,000 head, sheep by 1,679,000 head, and pigs by 42,966 head.

Government Competition Kills Private Shops.

Owing to the competition of the state meat shops—which, as I have explained previously, can obtain their meat at a lower price through levying on the meat prepared for export to the Imperial government under contract—many of the private meat shops in different towns are finding it impossible to continue. Already in some places the shops have closed down—in one town the whole five private shops. The state is faced with a difficult position in catering for an additional number of customers, as its meat at the cheap price is of course limited in quantity, and any balance must be obtained in competition with the trade.

The War Office has offered to buy the whole of the output of the new Wyndham meat works, Western Australia, at the current f.o.b. prices, provided shipments of 1,000 tons are available periodically, the British government to provide the ships. Owing to the isolated position of the works—on the other side of the continent from the populous states—it will be necessary to have a big consignment to justify steamers going out of their ordinary course.

The Darwin works, which are also isolated, have just shipped 3,737 tons of frozen beef, 12,612 cases of tinned meats, and 260 casks of tallow, the total value being £230,000. The shipment is a record from any port in Australia.

New Zealand Companies Are Prosperous.

Some New Zealand companies report a very satisfactory year. The Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company showed that after providing for depreciation and income tax, the profit for the year was £22,711. A dividend of 8 per cent was declared. The Fielding Farmers' Freezing Company paid 7½ per cent on paid-up capital. The Patea Farmers' Freezing Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent and carried a substantial reserve.

Reports have been received concerning the provision made for telescoping mutton carcasses to save space. The scheme was not deemed a success in the case of beef carcasses, and has not been pursued. But it is being generally adopted when dealing with sheep. It is now in general use in New Zealand, and it is claimed that a big saving has been effected in accommodation—or rather a large number of additional carcasses can be stored in a given space.

It is reported that the scheme has been adopted on the Nelson boats, carrying meat from the Argentine. Statements from London indicate that the telescoped carcass is not so easy to handle, and gets knocked about more than the ordinary carcass, while the shirts, being long, have a tendency to get torn off when discharging the carcasses.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

MAKING BEEF TANKAGE.

The following inquiry comes from a reader in the East:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you be good enough to furnish us with the best formula obtainable for the making of beef tankage.

This question, we assume, means the method of converting beef tankage into feed for livestock. Tankage for this purpose is from the edible tallow rendering tanks, or should be, and the finished product will analyze around 60 per cent protein, 8 per cent fat and 6 per cent phosphates.

The tankage should be handled from start to finish while hot, all moisture and grease possible being eliminated by hydraulic pressure, then dried and ground in the usual way. All machinery and utensils should be kept clean and sweet; this is imperative.

As all tanks are as a rule "settled" with salt, this acts in the finished tankage as both a flavoring and preserving agent. However, a very small amount of fennel or anise seed may be used, if so desired, and possibly a little extra salt if necessary. Before being bagged the product should be spread on clean surfaces to be cooled thoroughly, and the bags when filled stored in a dry, well-aired room.

Prime steam lard tankage may also be converted into stockfood, and analyzes about 46 per cent protein, 10 per cent fat, and 6 per cent phosphates. The finished product must not be allowed to heat to any degree at all in storage.

The tankage from edible rendering tanks is at once clean and sweet as the fats drawn therefrom, and all that is necessary is to

keep it clean and sweet throughout the process of manufacture into stockfood, and deliver it in such a condition to the purchaser.

NEW METHOD OF DRYING MEATS.

Announcement was made in New York newspapers this week by Dr. Arthur H. McKee, professor of chemical engineering at Columbia University, that he and his staff had evolved a drying process for meats and fish that they thought was superior to any other and would cause a great saving in shipping space and refrigeration without deterioration in food value. So little change in the flavor and food content of the dehydrated meat was caused, Dr. McKee said, that Columbia faculty members and soldiers were unable to detect any difference from fresh meat.

Use of the method by the army would require only one-twelfth of the shipping space used at present, Dr. McKee said, making unnecessary the use of brine, refrigeration or any other means of preservation. Bone, waste fat and connective tissue are removed from the meat or fish and it is then cut into cubes or steaks, placed in a vacuum enclosure and subjected to a long period of drying at low temperature. He said no other treatment was necessary.

"For many years attempts have been made to dry meats by methods used in drying vegetables," said Dr. McKee. "The product obtained, however, emerged with the protein coagulated and was far from palatable. By this new process meats and fish return to their fresh state when water is added. There is no chemical change in the food except that all water is removed, and the meat is sterile or free of putrifying germs, so that it can be kept indefinitely.

"This dried meat could be shipped in burlap sacks or packages with a saving of tin containers, and it would remain in perfect condition for months. Addition of water

restores the meat or fish to a state of freshness so that it is impossible to tell the difference when it is used in hash, stews or other dishes that do not require large pieces of meat. Of course it is not possible to treat a roast in this way so that it will be preserved, but it is possible to preserve smaller pieces, some as large as steaks, so that they may be used months later. The cost is small, not more than refrigeration, and I think the process will lower the cost of meats in the ordinary household where roasts and choice cuts are not desired. It would be of particular use in relief work in Europe where large cuts of meat are not demanded. The chief quality is the saving of valuable shipping space.

"Major Murlin of the Army Sanitary Corps, who investigated the process for the army, agreed that it would be useful in saving shipping space with the armies and under his direction about 300 pounds of the dehydrated meat was served at Fort Oglethorpe in experiments. The meat was kept in its original packages for weeks before it was served."

Experiments in dehydrating meat for the armies were begun more than a year ago in the Harriman Laboratories at the Roosevelt Hospital by Drs. K. G. Falk and E. M. Frankel and were taken to the Columbia laboratories so that the investigators might have additional facilities. Dr. Falk is a graduate of the university and was an instructor there. Dr. Frankel is a graduate of City College, University of Pennsylvania and Yale, and is now assisting Dr. McKee at Columbia.

CINCINNATI PACKERS REORGANIZE.

Formal announcement is now made of the news already published in the columns of The National Provisioner of the reorganization of the John Hoffman Packing Company of Cincinnati, O., as the Ideal Packing Company, with Charles Hauck as president and Charles A. Buehler as secretary-treasurer. These well-known packers, for many years active in this concern, have bought the interest of Mr. John Hoffman and increased the capital stock of the company to \$150,000 to better enable them to meet the growing requirements of the business.

Carry On

The entire Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the American Chemist who has made possible our vast Chemical Industry now playing such an important part in world history.

Without him there would have been a dearth of foods, dyes, drugs, explosives, and other high essentials, which would have lengthened the war and perhaps made Victory impossible.

The American Chemical Industry is now one of the giant factors in international commerce and will help supply the tonnage for the greatest merchant marine the world has ever known.

We are proud of the part Swenson Evaporators have taken in the upbuilding of this Industry and in the advance made in the Science of Evaporation. However, we are not satisfied to rest at this stage in progress and have, therefore, prepared ways and means for the further development of this new Science.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

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BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT

With the ending of hostilities and the removal of the war strain the public mind turns to the consideration of matters of domestic importance, and business resumes its normal functioning—or should do so. Many things will never be as they were before; the war has unsettled many of the old foundations. But it is hardly likely that there will be such a general upheaval and making-over as some of our American Bolsheviks would like to bring about. The war has taught that lesson as well as others; the example of Russia will prove a strong deterrent in that regard.

Business interests have shown the heartiest desire to co-operate with other interests and with the Government in adopting a program of after-war adjustment which should assure the welfare of the whole country. In

recent addresses that leader of progressive business thought, Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has reiterated his belief that capital and labor are approaching a new era of co-operation, and has emphasized the prediction that the only bar to such a successful consummation is likely to be governmental interference or obstruction of a political nature.

In this connection it is interesting to note one of the resolutions adopted by the great conference of American industries and business at Atlantic City recently, which was presided over by Mr. Wheeler, and guided by him in channels of sanity and optimism, breathing above all a spirit of co-operation, both with labor and with government, in meeting the problems of the new day.

The resolution referred to called attention to the fact that the Federal Trade Commission was created to provide the advice and definite guidance which business enterprises require. It spoke of the increased importance of the commission's task during the readjustment period after the war, and the imperative need for whole-hearted and sympathetic co-operation between the Government and industry, and suggested to the President the desirability of filling the two existing vacancies in the commission's membership with "able men of broad business experience and clear vision, prepared to assist actively in discharging these tasks along constructive lines."

This is mild and kindly reference to a situation which has elicited stronger language from business organizations and from the greatest of the country's daily press commentators. Only last week the New York Times, commenting on the Federal Trade Commission's latest ebullition against the meat packers, declared that "this country cannot prosper, either in domestic or foreign trade, if commercial enterprise approved by results and by good merchant practice is to be attacked by appeals to popular support on charges which fail in court," and that "in the attempt to deal with business by the rule of unreason, there is worse ahead than lies behind."

"What is yet to be proved," says The Times, "is that the Government can deal justly with business." Judging by the resolutions of federated industry at the Atlantic City conference, business stands ready to "turn the other cheek" for a slap which optimists believe the Government will not see fit to administer.

ONLY THREE OUT OF SCORES

Unfair business practices, chief of which was the practice of reporting false returns to shippers, have led three New York City poultry houses into grave difficulties. One

firm lost their license for an unlimited period; another must suspend business for twenty days, and another had to suspend business for one week.

An investigation of the first case showed that they were making a practice of reporting to their shippers prices in excess of actual market prices, in order to take trade away from competitors. A large proportion of their commission sales showed that the selling prices which they reported to their shippers, and the proceeds which they transmitted, failed to correspond to the actual sale prices and to the actual proceeds. It was also shown that they habitually made false claims against the railroads, endeavoring to recover much more than lost or damaged goods were worth.

In their defense they claimed that they were merely following usual trade practices, and that an investigation of other commission merchants would show that their firm was no exception. This was a poor excuse, which was found to be false. The New York Federal Food Board undertook a searching inquiry of poultry commission merchants, finding that with only the two exceptions noted above, all firms were giving the Food Administration their complete support.

It is gratifying to know that but three firms out of a whole trade were found open to criticism. This is a much better proportion than sensationalists would have us believe.

THESE LAWS STILL OPERATE

Another two-day embargo on hog shipments to Chicago was declared on Tuesday by the Railroad Administration, in response to the request of the Bureau of Markets, which has jurisdiction over stockyards regulation. This is the second embargo within two weeks, and was made necessary by the flood of hogs poured into the Chicago market in spite of the warnings of the authorities. All shipments en route were diverted to other markets, and no more allowed to head toward the Chicago market for 48 hours.

The first embargo was lifted last week because it was felt that shippers had been sufficiently warned, and would be careful not to flood the market beyond the ability of packers to handle receipts. They were warned that the price minimum could not be maintained under such glut conditions, and a relaxation of shipments eased up the situation and the embargo was lifted. It appears that the flood started again over last Sunday, and the Government had to shut the gates again to prevent more trouble.

It appears that human nature and the laws of supply and demand operate much as of old, despite the efforts to regulate them by man-made means.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Swift & Company's plant at Atlanta, Ga., has been damaged by fire.

The fertilizer plant of Swift & Company at Shreveport, La., will be enlarged at a cost of \$25,000.

The capital stock of the Kingsville Cotton Oil Mill Co., Kingsville, Texas, has been increased from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

Permit has been issued to the D. B. Martin Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for the building of an addition to their plant.

E. I. Kellie and others are interested in the building of a mill at Jasper, Texas, for the crushing of cottonseed, peanuts, etc.

It is reported that Morris & Company will establish a plant at Franklin, La., for the canning of shrimp, vegetables and fruits.

The Wisconsin Rendering Company has sold its plant near Stroebe's Island, Appleton, Wis., to Carl Trude of Milwaukee, Wis.

J. E. Erwin, R. S. Turner and J. C. Rogers have incorporated the Riverside Packing Co., Oklahoma City, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Mississippi Packing Company, Natchez, Miss., has opened its plant with F. F. Reuping as general superintendent. Improvements to double the capacity have been made.

Work has been started on the sausage factory of Bright & Miller at Oakland, Cal., to build an addition which will increase the floor area at least one-half.

The Union Beef Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by Charles W. Stiefel, John B. Heine-mann and Luther W. Benson.

A petition has been filed by P. H. Carter, R. L. Colson and W. W. Fillingim requesting a charter for the incorporation of the Fertilizer Process Co., Savannah, Ga., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Fatty-Acid Reduction Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., for the reclamation of fats, oils, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by A. R. Braun, A. Finck and S. J. MacDonald.

The packing plant of D. E. Nebergall at Albany, Oregon, is being overhauled and enlarged. A new two-story killing room, 20 x 50 feet, is being added to the main building and new tank rooms are also being built.

It is reported that an increase in the capital stock of the Equity Co-operative Packing Company, Fargo, N. Dak., from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 probably will be authorized at the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held in Fargo on January 5.

The branch house of Morris & Company, at 115 Fannin street, Houston, Texas has been damaged by fire. It is believed the fire started in the smoke house; loss on contents, mostly meats and other perishable products, estimated at about \$2,500.

A plant for the consumption of the city's garbage will be established at Wheeling, Va., by a company now being formed by Alvah Brown, president of the Durfee Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., and George Liverton of Lake Odessa, Mich.

A 7,000-acre tract of land in Sawyerville, Ala., has been purchased by W. H. Davis, of Topeka, Kan. A cattle ranch will be established, plans to erect several concrete and stucco buildings and the enlargement and remodeling of residences are being considered.

The Roanoke Union Stockyards Company, Roanoke, Va., has been organized with a capital stock of \$25,000 with Frank E. Brown as president; Ernest Miller, vice-president, and E. W. Speed, secretary and treasurer. Stockyards will be established at Jack avenue and Seventh street.

SWIFT STOCKHOLDERS TO MEET.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the shareholders of Swift & Company will be held at the general offices of the company at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on Thursday, January 9, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. At this meeting will also be considered the question of increasing the number of directors of the company from seven to nine. For the purposes of this meeting the stock transfer books will be closed at 5 P. M. on Saturday, December 7, 1918, and remain closed until the morning of Friday, January 10, 1919.



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Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Hog Movement Heavy—Prices Unsettled— Embargo in Effect—Receipts Difficult to Control—Values Influenced by the Move- ment.

The feature of the provision market for the week has been the pressure of actual receipts of hogs. The movement from the country has been of enormous proportions, and the market has been so flooded that another embargo went into effect on Monday at Chicago, in an effort to hold receipts down, and conditions at other markets were almost as bad. A great many cars of hogs were switched or transferred and unloaded in transit, in order to keep the movement down to reasonable proportions at these points, so that the movement could be controlled, and packers and shippers put in a position where they would be able to take care of the movement.

The situation shows that the minute the Government control, through the issuing of permits, was lifted, there was a flood of receipts, and the question seems to be whether the control of the movement will not have to be reassumed through the issuing of permits, notwithstanding the cumbersome of this method. The situation in this respect is such that only by some sort of control will it be able to keep the movement of hogs down to a point where they can be handled. Receipts at some points are far in excess of the ability of the market to care for them, and this condition results in a great many hogs being carried forward from day to day, and has a decided effect on the quality. The supply of hogs in the country is undoubtedly large, and it is possible that the total is much in excess of the private estimates. Whatever the fact is, the receipts are so very heavy that the effect is the same as though there were a supply back in the country larger than has been generally anticipated.

Under the circumstances, the supply of product has naturally been very large and there has been some question about the ability to take care of it; nevertheless, the results of the past month have not been such as to be disturbing.

The monthly report of the stocks of product at all points showed an increase in supplies of meats of only 7,000,000 pounds during November, notwithstanding the

enormous packing at all points, the packing being fully thirty per cent larger than last year; the total supply of meats in the country is 90,000,000 pounds more than a year ago; while the increase in the supply of meats was not so very heavy, there was quite a large accumulation in the supply of lard. The stock of prime steam lard showed a small decrease for the month, but the stock of other lard showed an increase of 12,000,000 pounds, and the total stock of all kinds of lard is nearly 54,000,000 lbs. as against 30,000,000 lbs. last year. The comparative stocks at Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Louis, South Omaha and St. Joseph, with comparisons, follow:

	Dec. 1, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1918.	Dec. 1, 1917.
Mess Pork, bbls....	6,728	9,300	2,750
Other Pork, bbls....	69,519	77,086	24,157
P. S. Lard, lbs....	22,395,613	24,164,354	18,036,284
Other Lard, lbs....	33,290,908	21,265,706	11,994,403
S. P. Hams, lbs....	52,053,136	48,957,508	35,474,999
S. P. Sk. Hams, lbs.	26,499,534	23,900,003	18,249,388
S. P. Picnics, lbs..	11,348,116	15,586,385	9,733,032
S. P. Bellies, lbs..	8,993,726	9,192,968	12,232,356
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	635,035	857,893	1,422,942
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	5,035,148	2,215,166	2,192,767
Short Rib Sides, lbs.	2,720,353	7,436,698	3,187,273
Ex. Sh. Rib Sides, lbs.	351,464	1,493,797	767,419
Sh. Clear Sides, lbs.	1,825,060	631,029	1,342,139
Ex. Sh. Cl. Sides, lbs.	13,534,091	15,811,113	13,813,166
D. S. Bellies, lbs..	18,666,687	28,837,510	20,701,333
Short F. Backs, lbs.	22,749,458	28,178,220	8,653,159
Other Meats, lbs..	91,582,738	65,421,066	39,661,990
Total Meats, lbs....	256,316,496	249,583,491	166,857,993

This statement of stocks is certainly very reassuring in view of the movement of hogs and the tremendous kill. It is evident that there has been sufficient distribution of product to take care of the packing, notwithstanding the increase over last year, and the gain at these leading points of only 7,000,000 pounds in the total stock is insignificant, in view of the increase in the packing returns. The fact that the packing showed an increase shows the stock of hogs in the country and reflects the movement, while on the other hand the fact that stock of product did not increase more, indicates that the distribution was far in excess of normal. The fact that orders are to be kept up, and that every time the market shows any evidence of softness there are a great many orders in the market, evidently for packing interests doing export business or sharing in the export orders, shows that the export demand and the demand from the

(Continued on page 42.)

SHIPPERS AFRAID OF HOG MARKET.

Lack Confidence in Report of Future Needs for Pork.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Dec. 11, 1918.—The Chicago Live Stock Show closed last Saturday, leaving a record in prices that will long be remembered and probably never again be equalled in the history of the present generation. The supply of cattle was the lightest in the history of all shows. Only 31 real show cattle were on exhibition this year, not including ten cars of what is known as short-fed cattle. The small amount of well-bred cattle which were on exhibition this year goes to show the scarcity of prime cattle in the country at the present time.

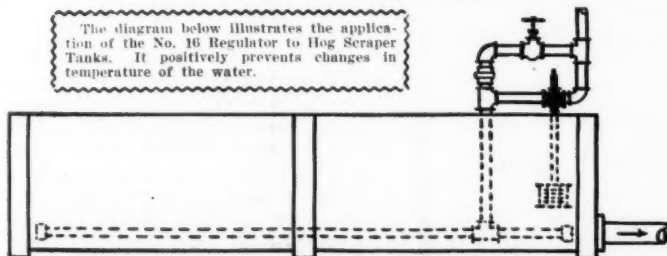
The highest priced load of cattle went to Morris & Co. at 50c. a lb., known as the Grand Champion Load. They were raised in Texas and finished in Illinois. T. E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., paid \$2.50 a lb. for a steer raised by the University of Purdue. Parts of this bullock have been tendered to the Peace Commission in Paris as a demonstration of what the United States can do in the raising of prime beef. Swift & Co. bought a load of cattle at \$35, raised by Purdue University. They also bought a load at \$35 raised by the University of Missouri, and another at \$33 raised by the University of Illinois. Armour & Co. bought Purdue cattle at \$32.50 and \$31. They also paid \$33 for a load of cattle from the Ames plantation. Armour bought the highest priced load of lambs, costing \$40.50 per 100 lbs.; other loads of lambs brought \$20 per 100. The Independent Packing Co. paid \$35 for the Iowa College bullock. They also bought several other prize cattle ranging from \$25.50 per 100 to \$32 per 100. Roberts & Oake paid \$21 for the prize load of hogs.

Receipts of hogs so far this year in the eleven principal live stock markets up to December 10 are 29,103,000, as against 29,456,000 for a like period two years ago. We continue to omit last year's hogs as a comparison, for the reason that the poor condition of the corn held the hogs back. The farmers did not fear any break, for the reason that there was an established minimum of 15¢c. for the entire winter packing

(Continued on page 36.)

It Prevents Mutilated Skins in Hog Dehairing

The diagram below illustrates the application of the No. 16 Regulator to Hog Scraper Tanks. It positively prevents changes in temperature of the water.



The beaters will not mutilate or cut the skins unless the scalding-water or the washing-water becomes too hot.

Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulators applied to scalding tanks and scraper tanks positively prevent overheating of the water.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has again been unsettled during the week, with further easing in price and sales are reported at further concessions in value. The pressure in this respect is naturally as a result of the very heavy marketing of cattle and the large production of tallow on account of the heavy movement, while on the other hand the collapse in the market for glycerine has influenced the entire situation, and left the market dependent upon the ordinary trade. It is claimed in some circles that the entire question of the glycerine content must, for the time being at least, be lost sight of, and oils and fats bought on the ordinary market condition for such oils and fats, and the resulting product, ignoring the question of the glycerine content, as the market is at present entirely nominal, with stocks such that there is very great difficulty in making sales, even at the greatly reduced prices compared with quotations prevailing only a short time ago. It is also claimed that this condition prevails on the other side, and that the forced draft market, as a result of the demand for glycerine, is entirely gone. Another factor which is creating some speculation is the claim that synthetic glycerine has been produced from sugar, and there is question whether this may not result in some diversion of the natural trade from oils and fats. The situation at the close of the week was unsettled, with prime city quoted at 15½¢ and city specials at 16¢, loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market continues quiet and without much feature. Demand has been rather indifferent, and there has been some evidence of difficulty in moving goods, wherever there was any pressure. The condition in this respect naturally reflects the slow demand for compound lard, and the weakness in tallow has naturally tended to affect the market, as it has reduced the original cost for the raw article, and this has been reflected, to some extent, in product. Quoted: Oleo, 22½¢, asked.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Market dull and barely steady. Extras are quoted at 29½¢@30½¢, according to quality.

NEATFOOT OIL.—Consuming inquiry is small and the market nominally unchanged. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3@3.10; 30 degrees at \$2.65@2.75, and prime \$2.25@2.50.

GREASE.—The market was easier with trade quiet. Offers were larger, due to cancellations. Yellow, 14@14½¢; bone, 14½@15½¢; house, 14½@15¢; brown, 13@13½¢.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, December 11, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f.o.b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green: 8@10 lbs. ave., 30½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29½¢@29¾¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 29½¢@29¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29½¢@29¾¢. **Sweet pickled:** 8@10 lbs. ave., 33¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32¾¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 32¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 32½¢@33¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 32½¢@33¢. **Skinned Hams—Green:** 14@16 lbs. ave., 32¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 32¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 32¼¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 32¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 31¾¢. **Sweet pickled:** 14@16 lbs. ave., 32½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 32½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 32¾¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 32¼¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 31¾¢.

Picnic Hams—Green: 4@6 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 24¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22½¢. **Sweet pickled:** 4@6 lbs. ave., 25¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 24¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23¼¢.

Clear Bellies—Green: 6@8 lbs. ave., 39¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 38¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 32¢. **Sweet pickled:** 6@8 lbs. ave., 39¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 38¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 32¢.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, December 11, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: **Pork loins,** 33@35¢; **green hams,** 8@10 lbs. ave., 34¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30½¢; **green clear bellies,** 8@10 lbs. ave., 37¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35¢; **green rib bellies,** 10@12 lbs. ave., 34¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33¢; **S. P. clear bellies,** 6@8 lbs. ave., 35¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 36¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34¢; **S. P. rib bellies** 10@12 lbs. ave., 34¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32¢; **S. P. hams,** 8@10 lbs. ave., 34¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 33½¢; **City steam lard,** 26¼¢ nominal; **city dressed hogs,** 25¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: **Pork loins,** 8@10 lbs. ave., 29¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 26¢; **skinned shoulders,** 23¢; **boneless butts,** 30¢; **Boston butts,** 28¢; **lean trimmings,** 22¢; **regular trimmings,** 18¢; **spare ribs,** 22¢; **neck ribs,** 8¢; **kidneys,** 10¢; **tails,** 15¢; **snouts,** 9¢; **livers,** 4¢; **pig tongues,** 21¢.

EXPORTS OF PORK PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the port of New York during the month of October, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

BACON.—Barbados, 1,530 lbs.; Belgium, 9,419,608 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,598 lbs.; Bolivia, 500 lbs.; British Guiana, 718 lbs.; British West Africa, 236 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,939 lbs.; Colombia, 60 lbs.; Cuba, 35,123 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 370 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 66 lbs.; Ecuador, 1,000 lbs.; England, 2,917,701 lbs.; France, 2,460,508 lbs.; French West Indies, 40 lbs.; Haiti, 1,246 lbs.; Italy, 6,679,818 lbs.; Jamaica, 298 lbs.; Liberia, 4,224 lbs.; Mexico, 920 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,400 lbs.; Panama, 100 lbs.; Peru, 1,949 lbs.; San Domingo, 443 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 639 lbs.; Venezuela, 10 lbs.; total, 21,531,044 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Barbados, 800 lbs.; Belgium, 2,239,770 lbs.; Bermuda, 13,076 lbs.; Brazil, 1,686 lbs.; British Guiana, 7,180 lbs.; British West Africa, 156 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,720 lbs.; Colombia, 359 lbs.; Cuba, 198,218 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,883 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 15,630 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 500 lbs.; Ecuador, 1,000 lbs.; England, 6,748,188 lbs.; France, 1,504,598 lbs.; French Guiana, 600 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,218 lbs.; Haiti, 6,545 lbs.; Italy, 346,893 lbs.; Jamaica, 492 lbs.; Liberia, 751 lbs.; Mexico, 48,064 lbs.; Newfoundland, 39,060 lbs.; Panama, 3,525 lbs.; Peru, 1,740 lbs.; Salvador, 100 lbs.; San Domingo, 15,300 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 9,180 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,894 lbs.

LARD.—Barbados, 4,600 lbs.; Belgium, 10,948,031 lbs.; Bermuda, 200 lbs.; Bolivia, 32,500 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,900 lbs.; British South Africa, 23 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,620 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,300 lbs.; Chile, 39,000 lbs.; Colombia, 1,500 lbs.; Cuba, 81,401 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,555 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,800 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,140 lbs.; Ecuador, 1,833 lbs.; England, 3,054,267 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,200 lbs.; Haiti, 129,890 lbs.; Iceland, 26,350 lbs.; Liberia, 1,734 lbs.; Mexico, 364,760 lbs.; Miquelon Island, 1,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 13,500 lbs.; Panama, 15,727 lbs.; San Domingo, 208,887 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,600 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,340 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD.—Newfoundland, 112,882 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Barbados, 200 lbs.; Belgium, 6,743,874 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,968 lbs.; Bolivia, 100 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 36,908 lbs.; Cuba, 107,450 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 14,466 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,825 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 5,210 lbs.; French West Indies, 17,000 lbs.; Haiti, 44,800 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,853 lbs.; Liberia,

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3,904 lbs.; Mexico, 106,528 lbs.; Panama, 32,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 98 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 142,315 lbs.; total, 7,268,980 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Brazil, 1,800 gals.; Cuba, 100 gals.; Dutch West Indies, 50 gals.; San Domingo, 50 gals.; total, 151,398 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Bermuda, 2,594 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 300 lbs.; total, 3,894 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 81,300 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,800 lbs.; British Guiana, 218,350 lbs.; British West Indies, 25,900 lbs.; Chile, 1,600 lbs.; Cuba, 4,250 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,600 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 50,700 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 100 lbs.; England, 34,791 lbs.; French West Indies, 5,000 lbs.; Haiti, 46,250 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,400 lbs.; Liberia, 700 lbs.; Newfoundland, 151,325 lbs.; Panama, 1,250 lbs.; San Domingo, 11,900 lbs.; Scotland, 30,000 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 104,600 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,000 lbs.; total, 730,816 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Bermuda, 1,200 lbs.; British West Indies, 12 lbs.; Cuba, 240 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 195 lbs.; Egypt, 75,000 lbs.; Italy, 105,120 lbs.; Mexico, 230 lbs.; Panama, 900 lbs.; San Domingo, 84 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 837 lbs.; Venezuela, 131 lbs.; total, 183,949 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Barbados, 75 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,600 lbs.; British East Africa, 4,800 lbs.; British Guiana, 30 lbs.; British South Africa, 60 lbs.; British West Indies, 555 lbs.; Colombia, 18 lbs.; Cuba, 4,900 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 454 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 900 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 160 lbs.; French West Indies, 330 lbs.; Haiti, 50 lbs.; Jamaica, 105 lbs.; Liberia, 576 lbs.; Mexico, 3,551 lbs.; Panama, 210 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,389 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,950 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,122 lbs.; total, 36,835 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 846 lbs.; British South Africa, 168 lbs.; British West Africa, 84 lbs.; British West Indies, 308 lbs.; Colombia, 54 lbs.; Cuba, 32,506 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 303 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 870 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 406 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,450 lbs.; Haiti, 1,800 lbs.; Honduras, 25 lbs.; Jamaica, 100 lbs.; Liberia, 398 lbs.; Mexico, 500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,000 lbs.;

Panama, 150 lbs.; Salvador, 50 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 200 lbs.; Venezuela, 135 lbs.; total, 44,547 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the month of October, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

PICKLED BEEF.—Barbados, 4,000 lbs.; Belgium, 3,793,500 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,104 lbs.; British East Indies, 2,600 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,320 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,000 lbs.; Cuba, 3,826 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,100 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 129,700 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,550 lbs.; Ecuador, 160 lbs.; England, 177,180 lbs.; France, 877,374 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,300 lbs.; Haiti, 2,500 lbs.; Italy, 59,500 lbs.; Liberia, 400 lbs.; Newfoundland, 200,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 120 lbs.; total, 5,265,214 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 134,762 lbs.; England, 11,648,327 lbs.; France, 31,628 lbs.; Italy, 665,600 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,500 lbs.; Panama, 14,000 lbs.; Scotland, 3,739,913 lbs.; total, 16,235,730 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 15,700 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 500 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,230 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,800 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,416 lbs.; Haiti, 1,620 lbs.; Jamaica, 459 lbs.; Mexico, 500 lbs.; Panama, 45,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,584 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,500 lbs.; total, 93,409 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—China, 7,200 lbs.; England, 438,520 lbs.; New Foundland, 343,024 lbs.; total, 788,744 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Argentina, 25 gals.; Colombia, 52 gals.; Cuba, 177 gals.; England, 150,600 gals.; Panama, 44 gals.; Peru, 4 gals.; total, 151,298 gals.

TALLOW.—Barbados, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 50 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,630 lbs.; Jamaica, 250 lbs.; San Domingo,

2,000 lbs.; total, 5,930 lbs.

STEARINE FROM ANIMAL FATS.—Cuba, 37,100 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 56,000 lbs.; Guatemala, 8,818 lbs.; Peru, 21,200 lbs.; total, 123,118 lbs.

CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Australia, \$2,450; Barbados, \$56; Belgian Congo, \$16; Bermuda, \$600; British East Indies, \$234; British Guiana, \$225; British South Africa, \$1,910; British West Africa, \$159; British West Indies, \$685; China, \$672; Colombia, \$66; Costa Rica, \$100; Cuba, \$4,174; Danish West Indies, \$107; Dutch East Indies, \$3; Dutch Guiana, \$695; Dutch West Indies, \$154; Ecuador, \$182; Egypt, \$45,000; England, \$34,213; France, \$2,631,964; French Oceania, \$30; French West Indies, \$60; Haiti, \$334; Italy, \$2,149,659; Jamaica, \$23; Liberia, \$1,029; Mexico, \$3,770; Panama, \$652; Peru, \$174; Salvador, \$32; San Domingo, \$674; Trinidad, Island of, \$1,989; Venezuela, \$1,631; Norway, \$19; total, \$4,900,741.

TALLOW AND BONES FROM ARGENTINE.

The War Trade Board announces that applications will be considered for the importation of meat tallow from the River Plate district, in a total not to exceed 3,000 tons per month. Also bones from the same district, not to exceed 2,500 tons per month.

IMPORTS FROM CHINA PERMITTED.

Among other import relaxations the War Trade Board has removed the ban on imports from China of soya bean sauce, and also of dried, frozen, prepared or preserved eggs, and yolks of eggs.

EXPORTS OF HOOFS AND HORNS.

The War Trade Board has removed all export restrictions on horns and hoofs to Great Britain.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Unsettled—Prices Easy—Sales at Concessions—Stock Large—Uncertainty as to Export Situation.

The position of the oil market has not changed to any considerable extent during the past week, excepting that there has been further easing in practically the entire line. The situation continues to be influenced by the large stock of vegetable and animal fats, and the difficulty of making sales, the buyers apprehending a further period of unsettled conditions, while the drop in glycerine and falling off in the demand for soap has created a condition which makes it very difficult to do business. During the past week there was a further decline in tallow, with sales of quite a considerable quantity at 16c., and the position of other competing oils has also been very unsatisfactory. The whole situation is claimed by the trade to hang, to a large extent, on the export position and ability to dispose of the accumulated supplies of oils and fats here to needy Europe, while on the other hand there seems to be a condition where there is an ample supply of animal fats in other countries, and also a large supply of vegetable oils in the Far East.

The position as to oil to a large extent very strongly resembles that of wheat. There are large supplies in this country, with the heavy movement of hogs and cattle and the large

kill, and there seems to be heavy accumulation of animal fats; the situation as to vegetable fats is also one of uncertainty, with large stocks in some cases pressing on the market. There has been a further easing in price in nearly all these fats, and it is claimed that in some cases greases have been sold at concessions under the market, in order to get rid of supplies on hand. The large stocks and uncertainty as to the future have made holders nervous, and they have been willing to make concessions in order to lighten the load to some extent, and also keep the stock moving and get it into consumption. The uncertainty as to the export situation continues; no definite program seems to have as yet been mapped out, although it is expected that within a short time there will be a definite program as to the question of exports. It is claimed by those in a position to know that the needs of Europe are very heavy, for all kinds of fats—both vegetable and animal, and that in neutral countries particularly there is a great shortage, this shortage being so serious that only by the importation of quite large quantities of fats will the normal health of the people be maintained. This is also recognized as being the situation, to a very large extent, throughout the Central Empires, but whether business will be permitted, at present, with those countries is a question.

The pressure of supplies on the Pacific coast continues; soya-bean and coconut oil have tended to show further accumulation in supplies, and there is also pressure, at easing prices, for copra. Until there is some

outlet for the supplies, there would seem to be every indication of reason for some uneasiness for the immediate future, although the broad situation is such that there appears to be every reason for believing that there will be an ultimate demand for everything in the way of edible fats.

The heavy decline in glycerine has been a most disturbing factor in the entire situation, as has been reflected in the entire pause in the Government buying, and has tended to reflect the termination of Government contracts as influencing all of the fat and oil markets. Even the low prices for glycerine are not attracting business, and it is claimed that supplies which have already been made and were waiting to come on the market were sufficient to supply the ordinary commercial trade for a considerable period, without any further manufacture, and there has also been a distinct falling off in the demand for soap.

The situation as to animal fats seems to be one in which there is a fairly liberal supply apparently pressing on the market in the Argentine and Australia, and with the allocation of tonnage to those countries, there will be, evidently, a large movement, which will tend to supply the European requirements, to a certain extent, although there is evidently room for all that will be available. The supply of vegetable oil in the Far East is reported to be very heavy, and the accumulation of copra and coconut oil are said to be such that there are great quantities pressing for sale, the moving of which will depend on the availability of

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tonnage, and the ability to move such supplies to the European markets.

No definite general action has as yet been taken as to the question of exports, either of cotton oil or other oils, from this country, but it is believed that within a comparatively short time some action will have to be taken, in order to relieve the situation and supply the needed product to the other side.

The Government figures on the cotton crop were about as expected. The total, while moderately larger than last year, does not indicate a gain in the supply of product which would be oppressive, yet the fact that the crush of seeds for the season has not moved into distribution, but has shown an accumulating tendency, naturally has a depressing influence on the market. The fact that the price of crude is stabilized and is expected to be maintained, as well as the price of seed, in view of the position of competing fats, makes a condition in cottonseed oil difficult to analyze. If the price of crude oil is maintained, as well as the price of seed, it must be reflected into the price of refined oil, and there will be difficulty in merchandizing this oil with the competing oils and fats selling in an unrestricted market at prices below the quotations for cottonseed oil. This naturally makes a condition difficult to size up by the trade. Buyers are uncertain how to operate and what to do, as there is naturally indication that the demand, as far as it can be supplied, will be filled by competing oils at equal or lower prices, and that the balance of the trade will have to be supplied by cottonseed at the higher prices. If there is sufficient demand, both domestic and export, to take care of the accumulated supplies of vegetable oils, and the supplies of animal oils, with the pressing demand for glycerine shut off, there will be a position which will take care of the situation in cottonseed oil before the season is over. In the meantime uncertainty as to whether this will be the case or not naturally influences both buyers of seed and the crushers, as well as buyers and handlers of the refined oil and the compound products.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Offerings of oil on the spot and at the coast are liberal and with consuming demand dull the undertone is heavy. Sellers' tanks, f.o.b. the coast, are quoted at 14½@14¾c. Spot is quoted at 16½@17½c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market was barely

steady, with a slow demand. Domestic crude oil is offered at 17.80c. a lb., buyers' tanks. Oriental oil is quoted nominally at 17¼@17½c., sellers' tanks, f.o.b. the coast. Edible spot in bbls. at 21@22c.

CORN OIL.—Crude oil is in slow demand, but prices are steady, with light offerings. Refined oil is steady at \$1.85 per gal. Crude is quoted at 17¼c., in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—Demand from consum-

ers continues inactive and the tone of the market barely steady. Offerings are free and prices nominal. Manila oil is quoted at 15@15½c., nominal, sellers' tanks, f.o.b. the coast. Ceylon dom., 16½@16¾c., and Cochin dom., bbls., 18@18½c.

PALM OIL.—The market continues dull and nominal. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, nom., in bbls.; Nigar, —.



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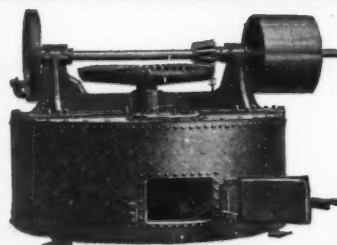
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(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 30, 1918.—In reviewing our analyses of cottonseed products for the past month, we find that the cake and meal results show some improvements on extraction. More attention is being paid to protein this year in connection with settlement work, and this is bringing out the fact that cracked cake is hard to sample. The state requires a one-pound sample as being official, and this seems to be getting better check results than were made on four- to six-ounce samples last year.

Some experiments made in our laboratory indicate that in extreme cases eight pounds of cake should be sent to the laboratory for grinding, in order to reach the sampling accuracy that is required by the rules of the Crushers' Association. Of course this is not practical, and not necessary in a great many cases, but it shows the difficulties attendant upon trying to sample cracked cake.

The decided improvement in the average analyses of hulls this month is, we believe, influenced to a great extent by the moisture conditions. We have always noted that in very dry weather the oil in hulls begins to run high. Of course, the good work of the superintendent undoubtedly has a great deal to do with this improvement.

It is noticeable that regular customers who take samples once or twice a day of their hulls as a usual thing show the best hull results. In other words, those who are taking only occasional samples or are going by guess, usually are losing oil into their hull house.

The interest in seed analyses keeps up

well, as shown by the number of samples submitted. Have you ever stopped to think where the oil mills would have been if it had not been for the seed analyses?

The whole cotton-producing section shows a low oil in seed this year compared with previous seasons, and the tendency was at first to base the price of seed on the amount of oil contained last year.

Now is the season of the year to watch oil in storage, if you have any. We are sorry to report some samples of sour oil received this year, which undoubtedly are caused by dirty storage tanks.

Cake Analyses:

	Avg. all mill's	Best result	Worst result	Avg. Annual same mo. last year	Avg. last year
Number samples	901			804	4,698
Moist	8.36	7.64	9.00	7.66	7.88
Ammonia	7.98	8.08	8.29	8.03	8.13
Protein	41.04	41.54	42.02	41.29	41.77
Oil	6.36	4.92	10.62	6.46	6.50
Standard	.78	.60	1.16	.80	.80

Hull Analyses:

	Avg. all mill's	Best result	Worst result	Avg. Annual same mo. last year	Avg. last year
Number samples	245			342	1,807
Whole seed & meats	.05	.0	.0	.0	.01
Oil in cleaned hulls	.55	.36	1.26	1.07	.98
Total oil	.64	.37	1.40	1.26	1.16
Loss per ton seed	.11	.0	.72	.60	.52
Standard	1.70	.98	3.73	3.36	3.09

Seed Analyses:

Number samples	124			62	555
Moist	9.88	10.50	8.45	6.96	8.05
Calculated yield 100 lbs. waste—					
Gal. oil per ton	36.8	42.0	29.5	39.3	98.5
Lbs. cake 8% ammonia	1,032	1,042	1,065	1,045	1,008
Ammonia in seed	4.21	4.17	4.26	4.40	4.25
Per cent. oil in meats	17.50	19.37	14.64	18.54	18.18

Oil Analyses:

Number samples	35			30	498
Refining loss	7.5	5.9	10.7	7.6	7.6
Color red	6.1	5.4	7.0	7.8	7.6
Free acid	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.8

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 12, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2 c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4 1/4 c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5 @ 5 1/4 c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate soda, 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4 c. per lb.; tale, 2 @ 2 1/4 c. per lb.; silex, \$18 @ 22 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks nominal, 25 @ 30c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$4.50 per gal.; Cochiti coconut oil, 19 @ 19 1/2 c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17 1/2 @ 18c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.62 @ 1.65 per gal.; soya bean oil,

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Prime city tallow, special 16c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine nominal, 20c. per lb.;

saponified glycerine, nominal, 12@15c. per lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 10c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 20@25c. per lb.; prime packer's grease, 13½@14c. per lb.

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EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Dec. 7, 1918, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.			
	Week Ended Dec. 7, 1918.	Week Ended Dec. 8, 1917.	From Nov. 1, '17, to Dec. 7, 1918.
So. & Cen. Am..	1,500	1,500	1,500
West Indies ..	1,390	1,390	1,390
Br. No. Am. Col..	737	737	737
Other countries ..	12	12	12
Total	4,028	4,028	4,028
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	3,587,000	5,796,000	13,547,000
Continent	21,971,000	2,794,000	42,259,895
So. & Cen. Am..	80,000	80,000	80,000
West Indies	285,000	285,000	285,000
Br. No. Am. Col..	40,000	40,000	40,000
Other countries ..	26,000	26,000	26,000
Total	25,969,000	8,590,000	56,238,000
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	1,608,000	380,000	7,612,000
Continent	2,909,000	5,994,000	15,311,000
So. & Cen. Am..	664,000	664,000	984,000
West Indies	521,000	521,000	546,000
Br. No. Am. Col..	120,000	120,000	120,000
Other countries ..	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total	5,857,000	6,374,000	24,609,000
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	4,028	25,969,000	5,857,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	253,000
Total week	4,028	25,969,000	5,854,000
Previous week ..	388	5,866,000	3,965,000
Two weeks ago..	.....	9,195,000	4,053,000
Cor. week, 1917..	.....	8,590,000	6,374,000
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, '17,	to Dec. 7, '18.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	881,000	523,000	Inc. 358,000
Bacon & Hams, lbs.	56,238,000	55,537,000	Inc. 701,000
Lard, lbs.	24,609,000	31,476,000	Dec. 6,866,000

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SIAM USUAL RICE
SAIGON RICE NO. 1
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CHINA BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, December 13, 1918.—Market steady; prime Western, \$26.80@26.90; Middle West, \$26.40@26.50; city steam, 26¼c.; refined Continent, \$29.25; South American, \$29.40; Brazil, kegs, \$30.40; compound, 22@24½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, December 13, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 377 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 423 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, December 13, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 143s. 6d.; New York, 140s. 3d.; picnic, 119s. 9d.; hams, long, 172s.; American cut, 169s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 150s. 6d.; long clear, 188s.; short back, 188s.; bellies, 198s. Lard, spot prime, 156s. 3d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 158s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg) nominal. Tallow, price city, not quoted. New York City special not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 73s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was easier with bearish hog news and expectations of large receipts due to lifting of the embargo.

Tallow.

Market continues dull. City special loose quoted at 16c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quiet. Oleo quoted at 22½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade quiet and featureless.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, December 13.—Hog receipts estimated 72,000. Left over, 2,571. Markets slow and weak to lower. Cattle receipts, 6,500; sheep, 15,000.

Buffalo, December 13.—Hogs steady; on sale, 8,000, at \$17.80.

Kansas City, December 13.—Hogs weak, at \$15.75@17.50.

St. Joseph, December 13.—Hogs steady, at \$16.75@17.40.

Louisville, December 13.—Hogs steady, at \$16.85@17.35.

Sioux City, December 13.—Hogs higher, at \$16.75@17.35.

Indianapolis, December 13.—Hogs steady, at \$17.50@17.70.

Omaha, December 13.—Hogs steady, at \$16.50@17.25.

Cleveland, December 13.—Hogs steady, at \$17.60.

Detroit, December 13.—Hogs steady, at \$17.50.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to December 13, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 55,873 quarters; to the Continent, 71,066 quarters; on orders, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 34,434 quarters; to the Continent, 82,140 quarters; on orders, 43,050 quarters.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 9, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Totals last week.....	11,881	6,574	42,001	29,462
Jersey City.....	5,869	2,830	24,814	11,845
New York.....	3,900	3,727	6,182	15,380
Central Union.....	2,616	837	5,959	3,572
Totals.....	12,585	7,394	36,925	30,777
Totals last week.....	11,881	6,574	42,001	29,462

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 7, 1918:

CATTLE.

Chicago.....	71,735
Kansas City.....	55,000
Omaha.....	30,000
East St. Louis.....	22,475
St. Joseph.....	13,382
Cudahy.....	904
Sioux City.....	15,000
South St. Paul.....	12,018
Fort Worth.....	17,000
Indianapolis.....	5,344
New York and Jersey City.....	12,585
Philadelphia.....	2,649
Oklahoma City.....	15,176

HOGS.

Chicago.....	311,205
Kansas City.....	94,000
Omaha.....	75,000
East St. Louis.....	61,492
St. Joseph.....	73,537
Sioux City.....	50,000
Cudahy.....	50,802
Cedar Rapids.....	21,366
Ottumwa.....	15,784
South St. Paul.....	37,139
Fort Worth.....	20,000
Indianapolis.....	37,058
New York and Jersey City.....	30,777
Philadelphia.....	7,931
Oklahoma City.....	16,752

SHEEP.

Chicago.....	100,930
Kansas City.....	25,000
Omaha.....	40,000
East St. Louis.....	9,096
St. Joseph.....	11,557
Cudahy.....	404
Sioux City.....	10,000
South St. Paul.....	10,356
Fort Worth.....	5,000
Indianapolis.....	65
New York and Jersey City.....	36,925
Philadelphia.....	7,625
Oklahoma City.....	689

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, December 7, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.....	13,923	50,500	31,100
Swift & Co.....	11,565	44,400	32,022
Morris & Co.....	8,477	23,500	16,032
Wilson & Co.....	8,621	26,500	20,663
G. H. Hammond Co.....	5,069	23,500	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.....	5,634	15,100	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	706	...	...

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 10,800 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,400 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 15,000 hogs; Roberts & Oak, 8,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,200 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 7,300 hogs; others, 31,100 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.....	14,515	22,601	3,419
Fowler Packing Co.....	2,203	...	...
Wilson & Co.....	9,536	20,687	2,120
Swift & Co.....	13,367	19,940	3,450
Cudahy Packing Co.....	8,337	20,744	5,784
Morris & Co.....	11,634	20,683	5,268
Others.....	2,319	592	47

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions at chief centers at the end of November are summarized as follows, compared to a month ago and a year ago:

Pork, Bbls.

	Nov. 30, 1918.	Oct. 31, 1918.	Nov. 31, 1917.
Chicago.....	48,629	55,882	19,758
Kansas City.....	5,277	5,177	1,569
South Omaha.....	7,388	8,734	1,607
St. Joseph.....	2,104	2,832	688
Milwaukee.....	8,116	7,111	2,108
Total.....	71,514	79,736	25,728

Lard, Lbs.

	Nov. 30, 1918.	Oct. 31, 1918.	Nov. 31, 1917.
Chicago.....	39,724,282	28,411,631	20,702,309
Kansas City.....	3,670,345	3,748,399	1,873,036
South Omaha.....	2,527,940	2,524,656	1,047,264
St. Joseph.....	1,623,068	1,342,869	3,948,138
Milwaukee.....	1,484,082	1,547,170	639,250
Total.....	49,029,717	37,574,725	28,209,997

Cut Meats, Lbs.

	Nov. 30, 1918.	Oct. 31, 1918.	Nov. 31, 1917.
Chicago.....	101,011,059	97,233,874	68,524,889
Kansas City.....	52,038,300	46,101,400	26,856,300
South Omaha.....	26,247,041	24,668,233	17,089,515
St. Joseph.....	24,233,439	26,252,476	19,460,498
Milwaukee.....	16,713,796	14,837,690	11,787,335
Total.....	221,143,635	209,093,673	143,248,537

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	5,900	34,271	3,000
Kansas City.....	500	2,742	500
Omaha.....	400	7,702	2,400
St. Joseph.....	1,400	17,771	200
Sioux City.....	500	7,000	...
St. Paul.....	1,000	4,000	1,000
St. Paul.....	2,200	2,000	1,700
Oklahoma City.....	400	1,600	...
Fort Worth.....	2,000	450	250
Denver.....	800	700	3,000
Louisville.....	250	3,000	100
Detroit.....	200	324	...
Wichita.....	200	200	...
Indianapolis.....	850	12,000	...
Pittsburgh.....	700	7,500	1,000
Cincinnati.....	225	9,200	200
Buffalo.....	225	5,600	2,600
Cleveland.....	250	12,000	1,000
Portland, Ore.....	2,231	748	1,528
New York.....	750	2,220	1,780

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	46,000	19,744	28,000
Kansas City.....	29,000	20,451	5,000
Omaha.....	14,200	12,073	21,000
St. Louis.....	12,000	14,246	1,300
St. Joseph.....	5,500	8,000	5,000
Sioux City.....	8,000	11,000	3,000
St. Paul.....	15,000	18,000	7,800
Milwaukee.....	5,600	7,349	...
Denver.....	1,800	11,000	19,000
Louisville.....	1,800	4,310	100
Detroit.....	1,200	22,000	...
Indianapolis.....	4,300	20,000	4,000
Pittsburgh.....	2,600	4,959	200
Cincinnati.....	4,500	14,500	10,000
Buffalo.....	1,200	25,000	4,500
Cleveland.....	1,175	3,897	1,985
Portland, Ore.....	4,430	4,180	13,690

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	26,000	29,535	25,000
Kansas City.....	15,000	29,912	4,000
Omaha.....	13,000	20,829	14,000
St. Louis.....	4,900	27,158	1,400
St. Joseph.....	4,000	14,000	4,000
Sioux City.....	4,500	8,000	2,000
St. Paul.....	17,000	2,236	...
Milwaukee.....	3,400	2,400	1,500
Denver.....	300	1,400	100
Louisville.....	3,200	2,988	...
Detroit.....	800	15,000	200
Indianapolis.....	1,000	6,122	1,000
Pittsburgh.....	350	8,600	4,800
Cincinnati.....	500	20,000	1,000
Buffalo.....	149	555	230
Cleveland.....	812	3,250	8,350
Portland, Ore.....	...	...	...
New York.....	...	...	...

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	14,000	35,157	15,000
Kansas City.....	13,000	34,774	3,000
Omaha.....	8,000	19,760	17,000
St. Louis.....	5,000	20,697	2,300
St. Joseph.....	5,000	27,000	4,000
Sioux City.....	4,000	5,000	2,000
St. Paul.....	6,500	21,000	1,500
Oklahoma City.....	2,500	2,000	...
Fort Worth.....	8,000	18,000	750
Milwaukee.....	1,700	5,700	...
Denver.....	400	400	4,000
Louisville.....	400	6,700	50
Detroit.....	2,617	2,617	...
Wichita.....	1,000	10,000	...
Indianapolis.....	1,000	13,000	600
Pittsburgh.....	600	6,066	100
Cincinnati.....	125	1,500	2,000
Buffalo.....	250	9,000	1,000
Cleveland.....	4,070	3,390	6,110
New York.....	...	...	...

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	14,000	16,000	35,000
Kansas City.....	5,000	14,000	2,000
Omaha.....	4,000	12,000	6,000
St. Louis.....	5,000	24,000	1,500
St. Joseph.....	5,000	18,000	...
Sioux City.....	17,000	5,191	...
St. Paul.....	17,000	4,200	...
Milwaukee.....	3,429	3,176	200
Detroit.....	800	3,800	800
Wichita.....	200	2,000	...
Cincinnati.....	710	2,720	5,710
Buffalo.....	...	...	...
Cleveland.....	...	...	...
New York.....	...	...	...

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	9,000	70,000	10,000
Kansas City.....	2,000	11,000	2,000
Omaha.....	3,000	9,000	1,500
St. Louis.....	2,000	5,000	500
St. Joseph.....	500	7,000	2,000
Sioux City.....	2,800	6,000	1,000
St. Paul.....	4,400	14,000	1,600
Oklahoma City.....	2,200	5,000	...
Fort Worth.....	1,000	1,200	...
Denver.....	800	300	10,700
Indianapolis.....	1,000	12,000	100

Watch Page 48
for
Business Chances

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES steady. A big packer reports selling 15,000 branded cows and extreme light Texas steers all of January salting, which he had not moved at his recent clearing sale. The sales were effected at the full maximums of 21@22c. respectively. Packers have hardly anything to offer, and business is therefore pretty near impossible for a while. Tanners show an inclination to resell some of their heavy hides previously contracted for, but as yet no business has developed along this line. They hesitate to take any losses on the raw stock and feel that possibly if they hold on long enough the market may come up to about even the previous quarter maximums. Nominal market is maximum figures. Heavy native steers are quoted at 29c.; spready native steers at 30c.; heavy native cows at 27c.; light native cows, 23c.; branded cows moved at 21c. for January kill; butt branded steers quoted at 27c.; Colorado steers at 26c.; heavy Texas steers, 27c.; light Texas steers, 26c.; extreme light Texas steers, 23c., with sales made of January kill at 1c. less. Native bulls quoted at 20½c. and branded bulls at 18½c. In small packer hides the situation remains firm and quiet at maximum prices. Business is limited as most packers are sold clear through the quarter and have nothing to offer until after February 1.

COUNTRY HIDES steady and unchanged. Moderate movement reported in country hides. The market is steady and as active as supplies allow. Trading is limited by accumulations. Demand continues for all suitable hides for civilian work, maximums being paid right along for carlots and regulation reduction for smaller amounts. The situation outside is active with all weights bringing 18½@20c. as to section, etc. Locally heavy steers are firm at 23¼c.; heavy cows at 22¼c.; buffs are quoted at 19½@20¾c.; extremes are quoted at 21¼c.; bulls listed at 16¼c.; branded hides at 16¼c., and glue hides are quoted at 13@13½c. nominal.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES.—Minneapolis market is well cleaned up, with sellers still delivering hides on contracts made a long time ago. Maximums are offered for new business, but sellers have nothing to sell. Heavy steers firm at 22½c.; heavy cows, 21½c.; buffs at 19½c.; extremes are quoted at 20½c.; bulls at 15½c. Calfskins are steady at 34@38c., as to lot; deacons quoted at

\$2.30; firm and light calf at \$2.50. Kipskins are quoted at 22½@26c. as to lot. Horse is cleaned up, and \$7 is obtainable for good countries and \$7.50 for renderers'.

CALFSKINS strong and well sold up. Some packers claim that they have some December take-off still unsold, and these will probably bring maximums. First salted local city calfskins are well sold ahead. Buyers are interested in navy weight skins only. Quote packer and first salted city skins at 40c. firm; country run of skins quoted at 34c.; resalted city skins, 38c. paid. Deacons are quoted at \$2.30, and light calf at \$2.50. Kipskins are nominal with packer goods quoted at 26c.; city skins quoted at 26c. and country stock at 22½c.

HORSEHIDES quiet but firmly held. There is a good demand for whole hides of all descriptions from all sections. Few offerings are noted around the market, due to the scarcity of collections. Full maximum prices are readily paid on all lots when offered. Country run of hides are firmly held at \$6.50 @7, last paid. City hides are strongly held at \$7.50. Ponies and glues are nominally quoted at \$3.25@3.75. Coltskins range in prices up to \$1.

HOG SKINS unchanged, very few offerings noted. Average run is nominally quoted at \$1.15@1.40, with all rejects and glues out at half price. No. 1 pig skin strips are quoted at 10@12c. No. 2 at 8½@9½c. No. 3 at 5@6½c., as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—The market is dull and waiting. There are some fair sized offerings, but the uneasiness as to the future as regards jerking leather contracts has caused an unsettled feeling in the market. Country pelts are slow in coming in and range from \$2@3, according to quality and lots. Late salting packer pelts are quoted at \$3.30@3.35. Large packer take-off with outside country and city packers are quoted at \$3@3.25, as to salting. Light weight Montanas of good quality are quoted at 50@52c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES continue to rule active with a sale reported by an uptown packer of 3,000 heavy native steers, November, December, January take-off, at 28½c. and 27½c., as to months. At outside points the market is steady but not active, as not many hides are available. It is estimated that fully 90 per cent. of all hides taken off to January 31 are

sold. Small packer hides are waiting locally, with offerings noted for resale at under the maximum. At outside points some sales noted of both small packer steers and cows at full maximum rates. One thousand steers and 2,000 cows were moved.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Market is steady and continues to rule active. Sales are reported of a few cars of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, etc., all weight hides at 18¾c. for the extremes and 17¾c. for the buffs in November, December take-off with the January hides at ¾c. less. Car of Middle West extremes alone were sold today at 21¼c. New York State, New England, etc., all weight hides are strong and active. Two cars of city description sold today at 20¾c. for the extremes and 19¾c. for the buffs. Hides were all out of first salt with January's at ¾c. less. This sale was effected through Boston. Philadelphia reports a sale of 2,000 country extremes and buffs at maximum. Canadian hides steady. Southern are in a waiting state. Heavy hides are weak with the demand mostly for extremes.

Later.—1,000 New Jersey, New York State, etc., all weights, 25 lb. up, sold at full maximums.

CALFSKINS.—Market ruled quite active. New York city skins are all sold up, with last sales effected at \$3.60, \$4.50, \$5.40, with all weight kips at \$6.50. Nearly all the collectors are sold up till the first of March. Philadelphia reports a sale of 10,000 outside city skins at 10@20c. less than New York cities. New England skins were active, and several lots are reported sold at \$3.30, \$4.20, \$5.10 selected and being from first salt. A small lot of 400 @500 New England skins also sold at 5 per cent. under the above prices, being less than a car.

DRY HIDES.—Although a good demand continues to be noted for common varieties, and some negotiations are pending, nothing has as yet materialized. Nothing doing in goods for shipment, owing to the higher rates asked. It is reported that some licenses have already been received for hides on the 22,500 long tons, but exact quantities are not known. Cables received state that dry Peruvians have sold in Liverpool at 22d. flat as compared with our price of 32c. selected. Cables received from China state that hides averaging 6@24 lbs. are held at 29d. for Hankows. This is about 5d. above maximum. The River Plate market is strong with high rates talked for hides.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Conditions at the River Plate are the same. Market is very strong, due to Europe's buying. Some offerings are noted of River Plate hides, but full details as to quantity, price, kind, etc., is lacking on cable. As was reported yesterday Europe is buying from \$4@6 above our maximums. In the spot market there are no new developments. Conditions are unchanged mainly on account of the primary markets being high and importers here being unable to operate. Some speculative buying reported in Mexicans at above maximum figures. Cubans, Panamas, etc., waiting.

HORSEHIDES steady and well sold up on whole hides. It is reported that sales noted in the South at \$1 above maximums. Fronts selling \$5.50. Butts waiting.

FOREIGN COMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, December 12, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.73½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.72½
Commercial, 90 days	4.71¼
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	5.51½
Commercial, sight	5.46¼
Bankers' cables	5.45
Bankers' checks	5.45½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	42½
Commercial, 60 days	42½
Bankers' sight	42½
Bankers' cables	42½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	27.00
Bankers' cables	27.25

Hide Brooms

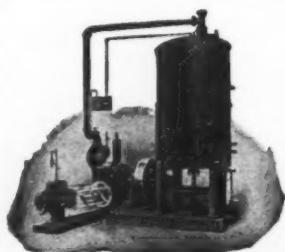
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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, December 11. Monday's run of 46,111 cattle, the second largest on record in Chicago, was followed by 23,973 on Tuesday and estimated receipts of 14,000 on Wednesday, the three days' run totaling approximately 84,000, and given the usual heavy Thursday supply that we have been getting for some weeks past, there is strong likelihood that the week's total will exceed in volume the record breaking run of 109,692 cattle, which Chicago received during the week ending November 23. Logically, the market is sharply lower. Last week's upturn of 50c.@\$1.00 per cwt. has been lost. In fact, the market is off anywhere from 50c.@\$1.50, least loss being on the better grades of cornfed steers, while most of the decline is shown on the kinds which are here in abundance, namely, the common to fair 700 to 900-lb. steers, and fair, medium and pretty good yearlings.

Owing to last week's enormous run of 300,000 cattle in Chicago, more than half of which arrived during the last three days, everything was badly congested on Friday and Saturday; in fact, the congestion was so acute that the government, the railroads, the Stock Yard Company and all other interested parties got together, and as a result an embargo was issued on hogs for a few days in order to enable us to clean up the heavy runs, and thousands of hogs were stopped by the railroads at feeding points enroute, with the consequence that the stale hogs have all been cleaned up and the situation has been relieved to such an extent that the embargo has been lifted and hogs can be shipped again without any restrictions whatsoever, excepting that when the supply again becomes so heavy that congestion follows, then another embargo will undoubtedly be issued.

In the meantime the trade has been strong and active and the agreed upon daily average minimum has been well maintained. But owing to the packers, the railroads, the Stock Yard Company and everybody else being short of help and having to put up with a less efficient class of help than in years gone by, it is utterly impossible to move the heavy receipts with any degree of rapidity, and when the packers get about all the hogs they feel that they can kill in one day they simply quit and will not buy another load. Wednesday's trade ruled active with the bulk of the good and desirable hogs selling from \$17.50@17.70, top hogs around \$17.80; plain mixed packing and underweight light mixed grades \$17@17.40, with rough packing in small lots from \$16.50@16.75, and healthy pigs from \$14@15.50.

The better grades of sheep and lambs show an advance of 30c@40c. per cwt., as compared with last week's close. There is a strong undercurrent to the trade, which seems to suggest a rapid advance in values as soon as outside supplies are cleaned up. No doubt choice lambs will sell up to 17c. per lb. by the first of next month, or soon after, and feeders who are forcing their half-fat stock on the present market will do so at a great sacrifice compared with finishing them and selling later on. Much of the stuff now coming is in only medium flesh and this particular class shows but little advance as compared with ten days ago. Thousands of lambs that should be good enough to "top" the market are selling below 15c. per lb., whereas there is a \$15.75 top, and it is possible that before the market closes today (Wednesday) choice lambs will go over the scales at 16c. Orders are still coming in for feeding lambs, but a desirable class of feeders are very scarce; practically nothing suitable for the purpose, except the cornfed lambs, most of which are too heavy to meet requirements. Prevailing quotations range as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$15.25@15.85; poor to medium, \$14@15; culls, \$11@13; good to choice yearlings, \$12.50@13.25; fat wethers, \$11@11.75; good to choice ewes, \$9.25@9.75; poor to medium, \$8@9; culls, \$3.50@6; feeding lambs, \$13.75@14.50; breeding ewes, \$10@12.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 10.

We had another liberal run of cattle for the week ending today, the count totaling right at 42,000. From the start the buyers have hammered the market for the entire period and the consequence is that the market is unevenly lower than a week ago, in spots perhaps as much as \$1. As has been the case for several weeks the supply of good cattle is very short. The bulk of our best killers this week consisted of western cattle and the range in price was \$15.75@16.90 with a very few loads selling between these prices and the top which was made on one load of near prime Missouri fed cattle averaging 1,334 lbs., which brought \$18.50. The particular fault found with our steer offerings this week was their lack of weight. In butcher cattle, particularly in common light she stuff the decline for the week is more marked than in beef steers. We had no fancy heifers here at all and the best butcher yearlings ran from \$13.50@15.00. Fair to good to choice heifers range from \$7.00@12.00, best cows \$11.00@12.50 with the medium to good to choice cows going variously at \$6.85@10.00. The stocker and feeder trade is not in a very satisfactory condition except on strong weight feeders weighing from 900 lbs. up. This class is in fair request and the more flesh they carry the more readily they sell. The quotations in this department range from \$8.75 to \$12.00 but it requires plenty of quality in addition to weight to bring the top figure.

Hog receipts for the week ending today are the largest for a like period in the history of the market. The official count for today is not announced but we are close enough to actual figures to know that the run for the last six market days totals 130,000 head. Under this excessive run coupled with the fact that we are receiving a world of light unfinished hogs the market has steadily declined and at this writing is 50c to 70c lower than a week ago. This decline, mostly on the medium to good stuff, the light unfinished hogs, particularly pigs have struck a lower but more even level and do not appear to fluctuate much in price. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.25@17.55; good heavies, \$17.50@17.60; rough \$15.25@16.40; light, \$17.25@17.40; pigs, \$13.00@16.00; bulk, \$17.25@17.55.

Sheep receipts for the week amount to 10,000 head. There has been a right good demand during the week and prices have held to a steady basis with a stronger tendency. There has been a scarcity of yearlings and the best we have received have sold up to \$13.00. Mutton sheep are swinging around \$9.00, choppers largely at \$7.50. Best lambs topped the market for the week at \$15.40, fair grade of lambs range from \$14.50@15.00, the poorer kinds \$13.50@14.25 and the culls and common little ones \$7.50@11.00.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, December 10.

Cattle receipts today were 15,000, following 29,000 yesterday; market weak to 15 cents lower yesterday, but steady to strong and trade active today, top steers today \$19.50. Hogs today 26,000, yesterday 21,000; market steady to 10 cents lower yesterday, steady at the opening today, 10 cents lower at the close, top \$17.75. Sheep and lambs today 4,000, yesterday 5,000; market 15 to 25 cents higher yesterday, but steady to a shade lower today, top lambs today \$15.60.

Beef steers suffered a loss of 10 to 15 cents here yesterday, and other markets report declines of 15 to 50 cents. The material drop in receipts today stopped the lower tendency and resulted in a good active market at strong prices. Missouri yearlings reached \$19.50 and Kansas steers summered well and fall fed weighing 1,400 lbs. brought \$17.00. Most of the other fed steers sell

at \$14 to \$15.85, several shipments of cake fed Oklahoma steers weighing around 950 lbs. at \$13 to \$13.50. Colorado and western beef steers are scarce this week, sales at \$12 to \$14.50. Fancy heavy cows sold up to \$14, most of the good heavy cows around \$11, range cows \$7.50 to \$9, canners \$5.50 to \$6, veal calves \$11 to \$13.50.

While Chicago's average price for several days has been only a cent or two above the \$17.50 minimum for that market, the average price here for ten days has been running \$17.30 to \$17.40, which is 20 to 30 cents above the Kansas City minimum of \$17.10. Buyers began to balk on this situation yesterday, and continued their efforts to equalize conditions today with some success; bulk of sales here today, \$17.10 to \$17.50, or an average price of \$17.30 or a little less. However, early sales were steady with best medium weight hogs at \$17.75, heavy \$17.65, light \$17.50. Stock pig trade is not quite as keen this week as it was the close of last week, sales \$13 to \$14.25.

Fat stock sold 15 to 25 cents higher yesterday, native lambs \$14.75 to \$15.65, half fat lambs around \$14.00, and a train of California lambs shorn in June this year brought \$14.50 to \$15.00, weighing 69 to 77 lbs. The top lambs today brought \$15.60, and fat ewes sold at \$8.75 to \$9.40, but the right kind of ewes would bring \$9.75. Feeding lambs are 10 to 25 cents higher this week; good westerns, weighing 60 to 65 lbs., at \$13.40 to \$13.75.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Dec. 10.

December starts out with a fairly liberal run of cattle, receipts last week being 48,500 head or fully 13,000 more than a year ago. Owing to the mild and open weather in the Northwest, western range cattle continue to come freely while the receipts of short fed and warmed up steers have been unusually liberal for so early in the month. The market has held up well on steers carrying weight and quality, but has been very uncertain and unsatisfactory on light weight and off quality stuff. Best beefs are selling around a quarter higher than a week ago and the medium and common kinds around that much lower, the market following the same trend that it has shown all summer and fall, to widen out the spread in prices between choice and imperial stock. Prime corn fed beefs have sold as high as \$19.00, and common stuff is selling down around \$9.00@11.00. Bulk of the fair to good short fed steers sell at a spread of \$14.50@16.50. Cows and heifers are selling at a spread of \$5.00@12.00, fair to good butcher and beef stock very largely at \$7.50@9.50. Veal calves continue in good demand and fully steady at \$7.50@13.50, while bulls, stags, etc., are somewhat stronger at \$7.00@11.00.

Receipts of hogs for November were 100,000 heavier than a year ago and receipts this month give promise of being the heaviest in the history of the trade. The market has fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits, but in the main prices have been held pretty close to the minimum established by the Food Administration and the indications are that this minimum is going to be maintained right along. All classes of buyers are paying a premium for weight and quality and the underweight stuff finds a very uncertain outlet at bottom prices. There were some 18,000 hogs here today and prices were 10@20c lower, they ranged from \$16.40@17.40, with the bulk of the trading at \$17.00@17.20, or in the neighborhood of 25c lower than a week ago.

There has been no very radical change in the market for sheep and lambs for some time, although the feeling seems to be rather weak than otherwise. Receipts continue moderate, 48,000 last week, and bulk of the stuff is going to the packers, the business in feeders being at present very light. Fat lambs are quoted at \$11.00@15.00, yearlings \$10.50@11.75, wethers \$10.00@10.75, and ewes \$7.50@9.00.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Mazomanie, Wis.—The Mazomanie Creamery Company has filed articles of dissolution.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The plant of the Ward Ice Cream Co. has been wrecked by an explosion.

Luray, Va.—The capital stock of the Luray Ice Company has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

COLD STORAGE SPACE AVAILABLE.

Cold storage space unoccupied and not contracted for on December 1, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets, was 1,748,795 cubic feet, of which 461,976 was sharp freezer space and the rest ordinary freezer space. Of the total space reported, 311,089 cubic feet was space that could be used for storage of frozen fish.

The sharp freezer space is largely in Massachusetts and New York, the remainder being in California, Michigan and Pennsylvania. The ordinary freezer space is chiefly in California, Massachusetts and New York, lesser storage capacity being in Colorado, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Texas. Space available for the storage of fish is reported in Los Angeles, Louisville, Baltimore, Boston, Albany, Brooklyn, New York and Salt Lake City.

REFRIGERATION MEETINGS.

The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers held its annual meeting in New York last week. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, George E. Wells, St. Louis, Mo.; vice-president, E. F. Miller, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, George A. Horne, New York. William H. Ross, of New York, is the secretary of the society.

The American Association of Refrigeration also held its annual meeting in New York last week. A joint session of the American Association of Refrigeration and the Cold

Storage Sub-division of the American Warehousemen's Association was held on Thursday at the Hotel McAlpin, presided over by President Horne and Chairman Switzler of the two organizations. Papers read at this session included the following:

"The Relation of the Bureau of Markets to the Cold Storage Industry," Charles J. Brand, chief, Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; "Refrigeration and the War," F. S. Snyder, chief of Meat Division, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.; "Progress of Experiments in Cold Storage Accounting," A. V. Swarthout, Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; "General Policy and Accomplishments of the Food Administration," G. Harold Powell, chief of Perishable Division, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.; "Governmental Supervision of the Cold Storage Industry in Canada and War Activities of Canadian Cold Storage," J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

COLD STORAGE STOCKS IN CANADA.

According to the report issued by the Canadian Government regarding stocks of goods in cold storage in Canada on November 1, there were 8,306,549 pounds of creamery and 1,532,060 pounds of dairy butter. Oleomargarine shows total stocks of 684,842 pounds. There were on hand 6,064,137 pounds of cheese, a slight increase over September, but about one-third of last year's stock.

There were 6,252,176 dozen eggs in cold storage, 1,039,149 on hand other than in cold storage, and 2,085,983 pounds of frozen eggs. This is 25 per cent less in cold storage than in September and 15 per cent less than last year at this time.

Of pork there were 2,870,880 pounds of

fresh frozen, 3,057,794 pounds unfrozen, 4,359,681 pounds dry salted, 14,944,918 pounds sweet pickled, and 18,203,891 pounds in the process of cure.

Beef supplies consisted of 24,977,745 pounds of fresh frozen, 6,084,518 pounds not frozen, 417,746 pounds of cured, and 342,847 pounds in the process of cure, making a total of 31,822,856 pounds. This is an increase over September, but is less than the supply of a year ago.

Mutton and lamb supplies consisted of 4,531,275 pounds frozen and 241,673 pounds unfrozen.

The stock of fowl consisted of 761,204 pounds of chicken and 50,329 pounds of other poultry.

The stock of fish in storage was 20,454,251 pounds, a 62.3 per cent increase over last year.

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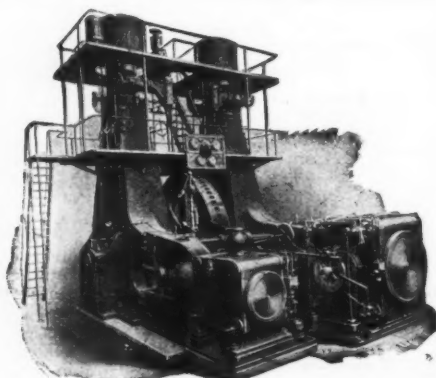
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"The doors supplied by you, in use at both plants, have been in every way satisfactory, and we think the Jamison door is the best on the market."



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"Practically our entire plant is now equipped with your doors and we are very glad that this is the case. Your equipment has always given us good satisfaction."

LOUISVILLE SOAP CO., Louisville, Ky.

"Coolers at one of our plants are equipped with your doors, which have given us such satisfaction we wish to improve the doors at our old plant. We would not be warranted in throwing out the doors but would like the type hardware you supply."

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"We are able to fill some of their places with improved cash registers. This frees many persons for war work."

Mr. Wanamaker's statement that cash registers save labor, is based upon critical investigation and upon experience with N. C. R. Equipment extending over many years.

His recognition of the labor-saving qualities of modern National Cash Registers is plainly shown by a contract he has just placed for nearly \$100,000.00 worth of machines. This order calls for 100 of

our latest model clerk-wrap registers. It is the largest single order ever placed with us for one store.

The high character of Mr. Wanamaker's stores, the careful tests made by his executives, and the size of his orders, combine to make his personal endorsement extremely important to other merchants struggling with the present-day shortage of help.

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Les majeste? Doc Liebnecht occupying Bill Hohenzollern's bed. Gud nite!

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$6,500 net to the buyer, and going up.

Importing and exporting firms in our lines are "getting busy" with every available part of the world.

Building operations throughout the country—in the packing trade—are active and expected confidently to become more so right along.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 7, 1918, averaged for domestic beef 16.51 cents per pound.

Our foreign subscribers, many of whom owing to the war suspended their subscriptions, are renewing at a surprising rate. Good omen.

General Pershing would do well to remember Admiral Dewey vide this presidential boom stuff in his favor. Public adoration is short-lived.

The present peace expedition is somewhat different than Ford's, aside from the personnel. All Henry got for his money was a bunch of soreheads and considerable contumely.

Lightning change artists. One moment Bill & Son announced "We are the autocrats of the world—supreme!" Next moment, "We are humble democrats, really we are, kamrad!" Have a heart!

Much of a joke as Capt. Geo. Wellington Streeter has been, he hasn't yet waved the

white flag or stepped down as ignominiously as did Bill H. "Cap" still waves and raves and roars untamed. He's a Yank!

Max Harden, editor of the Berlin Zukunft, brands Wm. Hohenzollern as a coward, well known as such to the military party, and also asserts he missed his vocation; says he should have been a showman or manager of a cabaret. Poor Bill!

Coming and going:

All dealers raised their prices for The exigencies of the war.
And now their prices they increase
Because of the demands of peace.
Daily News.

Emperoring seems to be a dog-gone miserable, uncomfortable trade these days, and clown-quinceing ain't much better—not as good, because it is merely 'prenticed to emperoring, and the trade's on the blink. Plumb-ing, as a trade, has it beat forty miles!

Dave Stiff of Minneapolis says: "Si une chose voit la pain de'tre fait, il fou la vien faire." Only he doesn't say it that way, but the way the Chinese government answered the appeal for aid from the leading thug in Germany. Dave is one of the few Chinese scholars in the United States, and his methods of advertising being both unusual and unique, get the business. He is also a dog fancier, being the proud owner of one of the handsomest Boston bulls in the state of Minnesota, famous in the trade for its wonderful intelligence. Many an order is said to have been secured by Spot's help!

SHIPPERS AFRAID OF HOG MARKET.

(Continued from page 21.)

season, so we think that two years ago is the better standard of comparison.

Of course, two years ago hogs were rushed to market unfinished, owing to the lack of corn in a great part of the corn belt. This has been proven by the light weight of hogs two years ago. Two years ago last week the hogs in Chicago averaged 195 lbs. Last week hogs in Chicago averaged 225 lbs. We are still behind two years ago in hogs regard-

ing number, but, of course, the weight more than covers the loss in number.

A great many feel that the receipts of hogs at the present time are burdensome. When we look at the receipts of two years ago we cannot agree with any such idea. We no doubt have a tremendous amount of hogs in the country. Our former estimate of 80,000,000 has been somewhat confirmed by a report that there is around 78,500,000 in the country.

We still think that we are not far off in our estimate, but there is one thing that might be kept in mind and that is the present favorable weather and the methods adopted by farmers of preparing hogs for market have fitted them for market a month earlier than usual. The farmers are turning their hogs into the corn fields and, as there is no snow or bad weather, they have increased in weight rapidly, so we will find ourselves out of the big winter supply earlier than usual. We think the last of February will see the big end of the winter supply of hogs marketed. Farmers seem to be afraid of the market and do not place much confidence in the report as to the future needs for pork.

Shipments of fresh and cured meats, including lard, for the last three days have been 61,000,000 lbs. These kinds of shipments can be looked for from now on, and when March comes around there will be little meat left in the cellars. There are no pork loins going into the freezers as formerly at this time of year when the hog receipts were liberal.

Cuts of meat now being made, such as Cumberlands, Wiltshires and short clear backs, are absorbing the pork loins. That leaves no surpluses on the market. Hams and shoulders also will be scarce later on, for the reason that they are also going with some of these cuts. The supply of Christmas cattle this year is the lightest in history.

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BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 2....	28,122	1,987	44,309	40,883
Tuesday, Dec. 3....	19,754	3,322	53,333	26,277
Wednesday, Dec. 4....	12,280	1,344	28,673	23,026
Thursday, Dec. 5....	18,461	3,201	70,552	29,643
Friday, Dec. 6....	14,006	1,214	69,170	12,846
Saturday, Dec. 7....	5,000	400	32,000	3,900
Total last week....	98,523	11,558	298,097	126,674
Previous week....	102,387	9,621	221,979	126,504
Year ago....	81,509	9,140	186,412	75,688
Two years ago....	68,420	12,413	297,275	104,836

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 2....	5,572	236	1,327	2,815
Tuesday, Dec. 3....	4,108	268	2,229	9,132
Wednesday, Dec. 4....	5,647	538	113	3,456
Thursday, Dec. 5....	4,597	74	688	2,609
Friday, Dec. 6....	5,600	100	1,000	3,000
Saturday, Dec. 7....	2,000	100	500	2,000
Total last week....	21,894	1,216	4,857	20,012
Previous week....	33,132	1,214	2,522	22,218
Year ago....	25,613	1,136	20,650	14,863
Two years ago....	19,206	903	59,143	19,490

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	3,503,966	2,950,274	2,950,274	2,950,274
Hogs.....	7,912,978	6,502,290	6,502,290	6,502,290
Sheep.....	4,330,505	3,340,915	3,340,915	3,340,915
Combined receipts at eleven points:				
Week ending December 7, 1918	985,000	28,738,000	28,738,000	28,738,000
Previous week	713,000	24,143,000	24,143,000	24,143,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	911,000	24,788,000	24,788,000	24,788,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	12,211,000	23,168,000	11,446,000	11,446,000
Hogs.....	10,640,000	19,709,000	9,482,000	9,482,000
Sheep.....	8,803,000	23,281,000	10,998,000	10,998,000
Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Dec. 7, and the same period a year ago:				
This week.....	331,000	781,000	265,000	265,000
Previous week.....	303,000	623,000	243,000	243,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	301,000	553,000	229,000	229,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	195,000	718,000	233,000	233,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	195,000	718,000	233,000	233,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Armour & Co.....	50,500	50,500	50,500	50,500
Anglo-American.....	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100
Swift & Company.....	44,400	44,400	44,400	44,400
Hammond Co.....	23,500	23,500	23,500	23,500
Morris & Co.....	23,800	23,800	23,800	23,800
Wilson & Co.....	26,500	26,500	26,500	26,500
Boyd-Lunham.....	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800
Western Packing Co.....	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900
Roberts & Oak.....	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400
Miller & Hart.....	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Independent Packing Co.....	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400
Brennan Packing Co.....	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Others.....	31,100	31,100	31,100	31,100
Totals.....	268,000	268,000	268,000	268,000
Previous week.....	206,800	206,800	206,800	206,800
Year ago.....	179,900	179,900	179,900	179,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$15.00	\$17.57	\$9.30	\$14.90
Previous week.....	15.05	17.75	9.85	15.10
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.25	17.10	11.90	16.65
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.15	9.75	8.75	12.45
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.40	6.40	6.10	9.95
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.25	7.10	5.25	8.05
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	7.75	4.95	7.65
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.42	4.35	7.80
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.80	6.15	3.45	5.70
Cor. week, 1910.....	5.85	7.62	5.75	5.95

CATTLE.				
	Choice to prime steers.	Good to choice steers.	Medium to good steers.	Plain to medium steers.
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	\$18.50@20.25	17.50@18.50	15.00@17.50	9.00@15.00
Stockers and feeders.....	13.00@19.70	7.00@12.25	9.50@13.00	9.00@14.75
Good to prime cows.....	7.00@9.50	7.00@9.50	7.00@9.50	7.00@9.50
Fair to prime heifers.....	7.00@9.50	7.00@9.50	7.00@9.50	7.00@9.50
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@9.50	7.00@9.50	7.00@9.50	7.00@9.50

Canners.....	5.50@6.25
Cutters.....	6.25@7.00
Bologna bulls.....	7.50@8.15
Butcher bulls.....	8.00@10.50
Veal calves.....	16.00@17.25

HOGS.	
Choice to light butchers.....	\$17.55@17.65
Choice to light butchers.....	17.55@17.65
Medium weight butchers, 220-290 lbs.....	17.00@17.70
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	17.50@17.65
Mixed packing.....	17.10@17.50
Heavy packing.....	16.70@17.10
Rough packing.....	16.50@16.75
Pigs, fair to good.....	13.50@15.25
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.25@16.25

SHEEP.	
Western lambs.....	\$14.00@15.75
Native lambs, good to choice.....	14.00@15.75
Yearlings.....	9.00@12.80
Wethers, good to choice.....	8.00@10.50
Ewes, fair to choice.....	7.00@9.50
Feeding lambs.....	12.00@14.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.			
	Open.	High.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
January.....	48.00	48.15	48.10
May.....	48.00	48.15	48.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
January.....	26.15	26.20	26.15
May.....	25.45	25.45	25.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
January.....	25.60	25.62	25.52
May.....	24.80	24.80	24.62

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1918.			
PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
January.....	48.12	48.60	48.12
May.....	44.25	44.30	44.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
January.....	26.20	26.32	26.20
May.....	25.20	25.40	25.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
January.....	25.50	25.80	25.50
May.....	24.55	24.72	24.55

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1918.			
PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
January.....	48.60	48.75	48.60
May.....	44.00	44.85	44.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
January.....	26.40	26.40	26.40
May.....	25.45	25.75	25.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
January.....	25.75	25.92	25.75
May.....	24.65	24.95	24.65

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1918.			
PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
January.....	48.85	48.95	48.75
May.....	45.00	45.40	45.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
January.....	26.40	26.40	26.35
May.....	26.42	26.45	26.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
January.....	25.80	25.85	25.75
May.....	25.90	25.95	25.75

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918.			
PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
January.....	48.90	48.90	48.50
May.....	45.15	45.20	44.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
January.....	26.30	26.30	26.30
May.....	26.42	26.42	26.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
January.....	25.85	25.90	25.75
May.....	25.80	25.90	25.70

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1918.			
PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
January.....	48.90	48.90	48.85
May.....	45.00	45.35	45.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
January.....	26.05	26.10	25.90
May.....	25.60	25.82	25.52
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
January.....	25.60	25.75	25.60
May.....	24.85	25.17	24.85

PRICE LIMIT OFF FOREIGN HIDES.

The Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board announces that maximum prices of foreign hides and skins fixed to cover shipment or take off during November and December, 1918, will expire by limitation and will not be continued. Any foreign hides or skins unsold on January 1, 1919, whether in this country or in foreign countries or in transit, will not be governed by maximum prices.

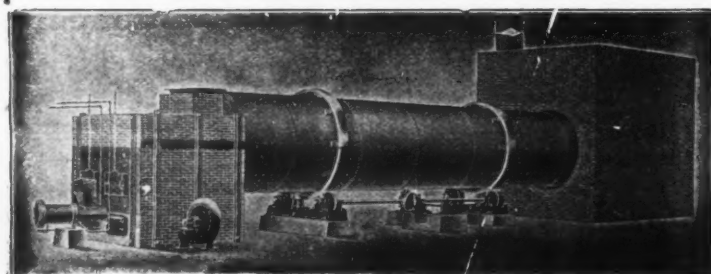
CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	35 @45
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40 @45
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40 @50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25 @30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25 @30
Beef Stew.....	18 @25
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	26 @30
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25 @30
Corned Ribs.....	20 @22
Corned Flanks.....	20 @22
Round Steaks.....	25 @35
Round Roasts.....	25 @30
Shoulder Roasts.....	25 @25
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22 @25
Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30 @35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28 @32
Legs, fancy.....	30 @35
Stew.....	20 @25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	30 @32
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40 @45
Chops, French, each.....	15 @15
Mutton.	
Legs.....	22 @25
Stew.....	16 @18
Shoulders.....	22 @22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24 @25
Hind Quarters.....	25 @28
Fore Quarters.....	18 @22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @35
Shoulder Chops.....	25 @28
Pork.	
Pork Loin.....	32 @35
Pork Chops.....	38 @42
Pork Shoulders.....	35 @40
Pork Tenderloins.....	55 @60
Pork Butts.....	38 @40
Spare Ribs.....	22 @24
Hocks.....	20 @20
Pigs' Heads.....	18 @18
Leaf Lard.....	18 @20
Veal.	
Hind Quarters.....	28 @32
Fore Quarters.....	20 @25
Legs.....	28 @32
Breasts.....	25 @28
Shoulder.....	25 @28
Cutlets.....	44 @44
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35 @40
Butchers' Offal.	
Suet.....	18 @18
Tallow.....	7 @7
Bones, per cwt.....	14 @14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	38 @38
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease).....	75 @75
Clips.....	20 @20
Heavy calves.....	12.00@14.00
Veal calves.....	20.00@28.00

POELS & BREWSTER, Inc.
Produce Exchange Bldg., New York
Import Agents
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St. - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	27 @28
Good native steers	24 @25
Native steers, medium	20 @22
Heifers, good	17 @19
Cows	13 @15
Hind Quarters, choice	33 @33
Fore Quarters, choice	31 @31

Beef Cuts.	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	45 @45
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	42 @42
Steer Loins, No. 1	48 @48
Steer Loins, No. 2	40 @40
Steer Short Loin, No. 1	40 @40
Steer Short Loin, No. 2	46 @46
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	32 @32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	30 @30
Cow Short Loin	17 1/2 @19
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	25 @25
Cow Loins	16 @17
Strips Butts, No. 3	24 @24
Strip Loins, No. 3	17 @17
Steer Ribs, No. 1	35 @35
Steer Ribs, No. 2	32 @32
Cow Ribs, No. 1	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 3	15 @15
Rolls	25 @25
Steer Rounds, No. 1	23 @23
Steer Rounds, No. 2	22 @22
Cow Rounds	15 @17
Frank Steak	20 @20
Rump Butts	17 @17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	21 @21
Steer Chucks, No. 2	20 @20
Cow Chucks	15 @15
Boneless Chucks	19 @19
Steer Plates	18 1/2 @18 1/2
Medium Plates	17 @17
Briskets, No. 1	20 @20
Briskets, No. 2	17 @17
Shoulder Clods	24 @24
Steer Navel Ends	18 1/2 @18 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	13 @15 1/2
Fore Shanks	10 @10
Hind Shanks	8 @8
Hanging Tenderloins	20 @20
Trimming	17 @17

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9 @10
Hearts	9 @10
Tongues	19 @24
Sweetbreads	31 @32
Ox Tail, per lb.	10 @11
Fresh tripe, plain	7 @7
Fresh tripe, H. C.	9 @9 1/2
Livers	8 1/2 @10
Kidneys, per lb.	7 @8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	14 @18
Light Carcass	23 @24
Good Carcass	25 @27
Good Saddle	30 @31
Medium Racks	30 @30
Good Racks	20 @20

Veal Product.

Brains, each	9 @10
Sweetbreads	31 @40
Calf Livers	23 1/2 @32

Lamb.

Medium Lambs	23 @23
Round Dressed Lambs	24 @24
Saddles, Medium	25 @25
R. D. Lamb Forces	24 @24
Lamb Forces, medium	18 @18
R. D. Lamb Saddles	29 @29
Lamb Fries, per lb.	19 @20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	15 @15
Good Sheep	17 @17
Medium Saddles	20 @20
Good Saddles	23 @23
Good Forces	12 @12
Medium Racks	10 @10
Mutton Legs	12 @12
Mutton Loins	18 @18
Mutton Stew	12 @12
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	26 @26 1/2
Pork Loins	32 @32
Leaf Lard	28 1/2 @28 1/2
Tenderloins	37 @37
Spare Ribs	18 @18
Butts	27 @27
Hocks	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Trimming	18 @18
Extra Lean Trimming	22 @22
Tails	15 1/2 @15 1/2
Snouts	10 @10
Pigs' Feet	6 @6
Pigs' Heads	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Blade Bones	9 @9
Blade Meat	18 @18
Cheek Meat	15 @15
Hog Livers, per lb.	5 @6
Neck Bones	7 @7
Skinned Shoulders	25 @25
Pork Hearts	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	10 @10
Pork Tongues	22 @22
Hip Bones	10 @10
Tail Bones	10 @10
Brains	11 @12
Backfat	26 1/2 @26 1/2
Hams	33 @33
Calas	24 @24
Bellies	38 @38

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@19
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@18
Choice Bologna	@19 1/2
Frankfurters	@23 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	@18 1/2
Tongue and blood	@23
Minced Sausage	@20
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	@22
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@22
Special Compressed Sausage	@22 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	@21 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	@40 1/2
Polish Sausage	@24
Garlic Sausage	@17 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	@21
Country Sausage, fresh	@22
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@19 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@20
Boneless lean butts in casings	@—
Luncheon Roll	@22
Delicatessen Loaf	@23
Jellied Roll	@—

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	@—
Beef casing salami	@38
Italian salami (new goods)	@41
Holsteiner	@29 1/2
Metwurst	@33
Farmer	@19 1/2
Cervelat, new	@43 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@1.95
Bologna, 1/2 @ 3/4	8.20 @11.20
Pork, link, kits	@2.53
Pork, link, 1/2 @ 3/4	4.20 @14.70
Polish sausage, kits	@2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 3/4	4.10 @14.35
Frankfurters, kits	@2.80
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 3/4	3.80 @13.50
Blood sausage, kits	@2.70
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 3/4	2.70 @9.45
Liver sausage, kits	@3.00
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 3/4	3.00 @10.50
Head cheese, kits	@1.90
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 3/4	3.10 @10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	\$16.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	14.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50

CANNED MEATS.

	Per dos.
Corned and roast beef, No. 1	4.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 6	32.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	—

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@41.00
Plate Beef	@40.00
Prime Mess Beef	@41.00
Mess Beef	@40.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@—
Rump Butts	@41.00
Mess Pork	@51.00
Clear Fat Backs	@54.00
Family Back Pork	@51.00
Bean Pork	@44.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@29 1/2
Pure lard, substitute, tes.	@28 1/2
Lard compounds	@24 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@28 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces	@28 1/2

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	20 1/2 @21
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	32 @34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	88 1/2 @89 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	26 @26
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	30 @31

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@34.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@33.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@33.00
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@24.50
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@25.00
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@25.50
Extra Short Clears	@28.75
Extra Short Ribs	@28.50
Butts	@22.75

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@37 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@36 1/2
Skinned Hams	@29
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@28
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@28 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	@28 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@53
Dried Beef Sets	@40 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	@41 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@46 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@32
Dried Beef Insides	@42 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles	@40
Dried Beef Outlets	@39
Skinned Boiled Hams	@53
Regular Boiled Hams	@52
Boiled Calas	@36
Cooked Loin Rolls	@40
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@38

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@14
Beef export rounds	@18
Beef middles, per set	@28
Beef bungs, per piece	@15
Beef casings, medium	@8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@8 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@8 1/2
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	@1.25
Hog casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	@1.50
Hog middles, per set	@20
Hog bungs, export	@21
Hog bungs, large	@15
Hog bungs, medium	@11
Hog bungs, narrow	@7
Hog stomachs, per piece	@10
Imported wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium sheep casings	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.75 @ 6.80
Hoof meal, per unit	6.20 @ 6.25
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.15 @ 6.20
Ground tankage, 11%	6.50 @ 6.60
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.35 @ 6.40
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.15 @ 6.20
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	40.00 @ 42.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	32.00 @ 33.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	37.00 @ 38.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	245.00 @ 255.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	65.00 @ 75.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	65.00 @ 75.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs., av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	160.00 @ 165.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@26.45
Prime steam, loose	@25.65
Leaf	24.75 @ 25.00
Compound	22.50 @ 23.00
Neutral lard	20.25 @ 20.50

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@20 1/2
Tallow	@17 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose	@13
Grease, A white, loose	@16

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	@30
Oleo oil, No. 2	@28 1/2
Oleo stock	@26
Linsed, loose, per gal.	@1.47
Corn oil, loose	13 1/2 @ 14
Soya bean oil, seller tank, a. b. const.	14 @ 14 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	@15 1/2
Prime country	@15
Packers' prime, loose	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Packers' No. 1, loose	13 1/2 @ 14
Packers' No. 2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	@15 1/2
White, "A"	14 1/2 @ 15
White, "B"	12 1/2 @ 13
Bone, naphtha extracted	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Crackling	@13
House	12 @ 12 1/2
Yellow	12 @ 12 1/2
Brown	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Pigs' foot grease	16 1/2 @ 17
Garbage grease, loose	@11
Glycerine, C. P.	nom 20 @ 25
Glycerine, dynamite	nom 15 @ 20
Glycerine, crude soap	10 @ 11
Glycerine, candle	11 1/2 @ 12

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas, nom.	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Soap stock, bbls. concn., 62 @ 65 f. a. Chgo.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5 1/2 f. a. Tex.	4 @ 4 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.10 @ 2.15
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.20 @ 2.25
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	2.30 @ 2.35
Red oak lard tierces	3.20 @ 3.25
White oak lard tierces	3.35 @ 3.40
White oak ham tierces	@4.00

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	37 @ 37 1/2
Refined saltpetre, crystals	31 @ 31 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F.	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 7
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 8.85
Yellow, clarified	@ 8.70
Plantation, granulated	@ 8.70
F. o. b. Chicago. Less 2 per cent.	

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	—
Ashton, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	8.70

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

MEAT DEALERS PROTEST PRICES.

Retailers of meat in all sections of the country have not accepted the price-fixing program of the Food Administration without protest. In some sections the claim is made that adherence to the price lists fixed by the Food Boards will mean loss and ultimate bankruptcy. At Atlanta, Ga., the announcement of the schedule caused almost a panic in the trade, and dealers declared they were facing bankruptcy if the new prices were maintained as a whole.

J. P. Eve, secretary of the Atlanta Retail Butchers' Association, issued the following statement:

"The question that between six and seven hundred meat dealers of Atlanta are asking now is, will the people of Atlanta be satisfied to eat a cheaper grade of meats? If the present high quality is demanded at the new prices the retailers will be forced to quit, as it will be impossible to handle the best grades on the margin allowed under the new schedule. Heretofore Atlanta has demanded the best grades of western meats, and, judging by the number of retailers, competition must have kept prices down to the lowest possible to give any profit whatever.

"The retailers will stand loyally by the Food Administration, and adhere strictly to the price list to the ounce, until they get relief or are forced out of business. Most of the dealers are very pessimistic over the situation, and those who have called at the office of the association agree that the retail meat business cannot be maintained under the new conditions unless the people are willing to buy a cheaper grade of meat than they have been doing."

PACKING RABBITS FOR MARKET.

Large numbers of the rabbits received at city markets are being condemned by health authorities on account of spoilage through improper packing for shipment, according to reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The exact percentage of rabbits condemned is not known, but in one shipment recently received in Washington, D. C., consisting of 80 rabbits, packed in a box, all but five were condemned. On the day this ship-

ment was received rabbits were selling for \$1 each on the Washington market.

The unusually warm weather that has prevailed for several weeks, together with improper packing for shipment, is held responsible for the loss of a great portion of this food. During warm weather, particularly if the trip to market is long, rabbits cannot be kept in suitable condition unless packed in ice, say specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The shipper should be careful, if the rabbits are not packed in ice, not to pack them while they are wet, nor should the layers in the package be divided by paper or other packing, as such layers of packing prevent proper ventilation. No matter what method of packing is used, the intestines should be drawn from rabbits as soon as they are killed. If this is done and the shipping containers are properly iced or ventilated, and the quickest available means of transportation is used, much of the waste now occurring can be prevented, it is said.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

George Tolis has opened a meat market at 32 Chestnut street, Spencer, Mass.

Ditman & Griffioen have leased a store in the buildings on Monroe avenue, east of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich., and will open a meat market.

Michael Fox has sold the Sellersville Meat Market in Doylestown, Pa., to Vincent Ratzell of Souderton.

Frank Rousso has opened a new meat market at 97 First street, Pittsfield, Mass.

John Chany is to open a new meat market at 121 Wahconah street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Community Stores Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in meats, butter, eggs and general groceries.

Lawrence W. Kays, a grocer and butcher at 94 Pine street, Detroit, Mich., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$2,140.14 and assets of \$1,588.64.

Frank Steele has sold out his butcher shop in Lyons, Mich., to Fred Maus.

Chas. J. Anhalt has opened a meat market in the W. R. Cobb grocery store, Purcell, Okla.

T. T. Carey has become sole owner of the Lindsay Meat Market, Lindsay, Okla., buying out his partner, Christ Sterr.

Al Ferleman has engaged in the meat business at Manhattan, Kan.

T. J. Collier has opened a meat market in his store on North Main street, Wagoner, Okla.

James Miller, Wagoner, Okla., has moved his grocery stock into the room occupied by his meat market, and will operate them together.

Ray Tucker is about to open a meat market in Ottawa, Kan.

Maurice Stockham has purchased the interest of J. R. Oakley in the Maple Tree Meat Market, McPherson, Kan., and the firm is now Stockham & Oliver.

Chas. Johnson is about to open a meat market in the old T. N. Rankin location at Creighton, Neb.

August H. Seligman has purchased the meat market at Morse Bluff, Neb.

A. W. Smith has been succeeded in the meat business at Sutherland, Neb., by M. E. Gordon.

The meat market of Rudolph Dehler at Wabasha, Minn., has been damaged by fire.

The Winter Market at 232 Worthington street, Springfield, Mass., has been opened, with a full line of beef, poultry, vegetables, etc.

Loeber Grocery Co., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in groceries, meats, etc.

The proprietor of the A. & N. F. Market at Yankton, So. Dak., will retire from business.

H. J. McKelvey's meat and grocery market at Bartlett, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

M. N. May closed his meat market in Burlington, Wis.

R. A. Wheelock opened a meat market in Bemidji, Minn.

Oscar Hoff opened a meat market in Oslo, Minn.

Peter Engel will open a meat market in Selfridge, No. Dak.

B. A. Oesterich opened a meat market in Lemmon, So. Dak.

Bert Hanson and Arthur Bennett will open a meat market at Sisseton, So. Dak.

R. J. Thompson and Frank A. Ogden opened a meat market and grocery market at Gloucester, Ohio.

Kalil Bros. sold their meat market at West Lawn, Williston, No. Dak., to Frank Casbeau.

Herman Leinius bought the City Meat Market in Stanton, No. Dak.

J. G. Montein sold out his meat market in Lakota, No. Dak., to F. M. Billings and J. J. Jackson.

Ray D. Kelly bought the meat market in Langdon, No. Dak., formerly conducted by Henry Windemuth.

Adolph Claus bought a half interest in the Carl Claus meat market at Macon, Mo.

Weyenberg Bros. have disposed of their meat business in Kimberly, Wis., to Frank VandeVelden.

Alphonse Kirschner opened the Pleasant Hill meat and grocery market at Marshfield, Wis.

Hoffmann Bros. of Cedarburg opened a branch meat market in Grafton, Wis.

Herbert Evenson has been succeeded in the meat business at Belview, Minn., by Herman Kohls.

Andrew Larson and James Alstad opened a grocery and meat market in Cloquet, Minn.

A. F. Kelly opened a meat market in Fordville, No. Dak.

John Morlock bought a meat market in Denhoff, No. Dak.

Oscar Johnson has sold his meat market in Warren, Minn., to Fred Langreder.

L. W. Gingery bought a meat market in Olivia, Minn.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:					
Choice		\$27.00@	\$27.00@	\$28.00@30.00	\$28.00@30.00
Good		24.00@25.00	25.00@25.50	24.00@27.00	24.00@26.00
Medium		22.00@23.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@23.00	20.00@23.00
Choice		20.00@22.00	16.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	15.00@18.00
Cows:					
Good		17.00@18.50	20.00@	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium		16.00@16.50	18.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00
Common		15.50@16.00	16.00@17.00	14.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Bulls:					
Good		15.00@			
Medium		14.50@15.00		15.00@	
Common		14.00@14.50	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:					
Lambs:					
Choice		23.00@23.50	23.00@24.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@26.00
Good		22.00@22.00	23.00@	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00
Medium		20.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00
Common		18.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Yearlings:					
Good		19.00@20.00		20.00@22.00	
Medium		14.00@15.00		18.00@20.00	
Common		12.00@14.00			
Mutton:					
Good		15.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	
Medium		14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	
Common		12.00@14.00	11.00@12.00	12.00@14.00	

New fixtures have been installed in the Davis & Vondrasek meat market in Prairie du Sac, Wis.

BILL TO CONTROL MEAT PACKING.

(Continued from page 16.)

sons, partnerships, associations, or corporations engaged in the operation, in interstate commerce, of stockyards or the adjuncts, appurtenances, and facilities hereinbefore enumerated or engaged in the purchase, manufacture, storage, or sale in interstate commerce of livestock or the products derived in whole or in part from livestock or the slaughtering of livestock, shall operate exclusively under license issued by the President through such agency or agencies as he may designate, and upon such terms as he may prescribe in such licenses and under such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by him or with his approval by such agency or agencies as he may designate: Provided, That such license shall be revocable at the discretion of the President: Provided further, That the provisions of such license may include the relation, direct or indirect, of the licensee to the purchase, manufacture, storage, or sale in interstate commerce, of commodities other than livestock and the products derived in whole or in part from livestock or the slaughtering of livestock.

Sec. 4. That when, in his judgment, such action shall be necessary or useful for the purposes of this act, the President may form one or more corporations under the laws of any State, Territory, or District of the United States, as an agency or agencies for the purchase, extension, lease, release, maintenance, or operation of such property as may be lawfully acquired under this act and for the doing of such things as may lawfully be done under this act; the capital stock of such corporation or corporations thus formed shall be subscribed and retained by the United States, and shall be issued and paid for out of the funds provided under authorization herein, or otherwise provided by Congress, in such amounts and at such times as the President shall direct. The directors of any such corporation shall not be more than five, and shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate.

Sec. 5. That for the purposes of this act there is authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund, and all moneys and other property derived from the operation, leasing, or licensing under the provisions of this act are hereby declared to be the property of the United States; and unless otherwise directed by the President shall not be covered into the Treasury, but such moneys and properties shall be an addition to and a part of the revolving fund hereby created. The President shall each year, as soon as practicable after January 1, cause a detailed report to be made and submitted to the Congress of all receipts and expenditures made under this act, and of the acts of the agency or agencies employed hereunder. At such periods as the President shall direct the books shall be closed and the balance of revenues over disbursements, or such part as he may deem advisable, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States. If such revenues are insufficient to meet such disbursements, the deficit shall be paid out of such revolving fund in such manner as the President may direct.

Sec. 6. That if any section or provision of this act shall be invalid for any reason whatsoever, the invalidity of such section or provision shall not be construed to affect the validity of any other section or provision thereof.

**DRYERS--EVAPORATORS--PRESSES
RENDERING TANKS AND
BY-PRODUCT MACHINERY
THE AMERICAN BY-PRODUCT MACHINERY CO.
26 Cortlandt St., New York**

**Libby, McNeill &
Libby are now owned
by more than twenty
thousand stockholders.**

**There will be no
change in management
or policy.**

**We will continue to
Pack the same high qual-
ity of Pineapple, Fruits,
Asparagus, Salmon,
Milk, Pickles and Condi-
ments and Canned
Meats, and distribute, as
heretofore, through the
Jobber.**

W. F. BURROWS
President



Pat. { Oct. 24, 1916
Nov. 21, 1916
Nov. 23, 1916

The Adelmann Aluminum **HAM BOILER**

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

**Ham Boiler Corporation
640 Morris Park Ave.
NEW YORK**

Watch our "Wanted and For Sale" Page for Business Chances

New York Section

W. E. Kimberlin of Wilson & Company's small stock department at Chicago was in New York this week.

T. E. Ray, in charge of Swift & Company's country houses in the New York territory, is enjoying a well-earned vacation.

Vice-President C. M. Macfarlane of Morris & Company was in New York this week. B. B. Russell of the export department was also in the city.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending December 7, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 19.59c. per pound.

H. C. Carr of the executive department of Swift & Company at Chicago was in New York this week. W. S. Johnson of the barreled beef department was another visitor.

General Manager George J. Edwards of Swift & Company's New York district sailed on the steamship Lapland on Tuesday for a trip part way round the world. He will spend several weeks in England and France and will then sail for South America to make an inspection of the company's interests there.

A commission merchant on the West Side learned something new to him this week when an inspector condemned a consignment of fine country calves which he had received, the cause of condemnation given being that the calves had been shipped in a car with Christmas trees, and that the meat had been poisoned by the odor of the trees. The dealer was permitted to save the skins, but the meat went to the tank.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending December 7, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 33 lbs.; Brooklyn, 21,068 lbs.; Bronx, 945 lbs.; total, 22,046 lbs. Horse meat—Brooklyn, 3,870 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 500 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,100 lbs.; total, 1,600 lbs. Poultry—Manhattan, 13,344 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8 lbs.; Bronx, 1,606 lbs.; Richmond, 16 lbs.; total, 14,974 lbs.

Gira Aeconzo, thirty-five, who kept a butcher shop at No. 179 Court street, Brooklyn, died Sunday in the Long Island College Hospital, where he was taken after he had been shot by two men, who escaped. Aeconzo was alone in his store when a big automobile drew up at the door. Two men, witnesses say, got out and went into the store. A few seconds later two shots were heard. The men ran out to the auto and sped away. Aeconzo was counting the day's receipts when attacked. None of the money was taken, so far as is known. It was reported that he was shot by business rivals whom he had undersold.

Trade on the East Side was shocked this week by the news of the sudden death of C. L. Pierce, assistant superintendent of Wilson & Co.'s New York plant. Mr. Pierce complained of a cold several days ago, but owing to the absence of Superintendent Gerber in Chicago remained on duty at the

plant until General Manager J. C. Good discovered his condition and insisted on his going home. Later he was taken to a hospital, and died there on Thursday of pneumonia. He was an efficient packinghouse executive and a man personally very popular among his associates, and the news of his passing just as this issue of The National Provisioner was being prepared for publication was a shock to every one.

THE PROVISION SITUATION.

(Continued from page 21.)

Government is sufficiently large to take care of the product, apparently, up to the capacity

the demand for fats particularly is most urgent, not only in the neutral countries but in the Teutonic countries, and that it will be necessary to ship large quantities of fats to neutral countries in order to maintain the normal health of the people. The conditions in the Allied countries are also such that large shipments of fats are necessary, but the shipments of meats seem to be going forward faster than those of fats. In connection with the supply and distribution, not only of hogs but of cattle, and the kill so far this season, the following tabulations taken from the Official Statement of the Food Administration are most valuable:

PORK SITUATION.

	October 1918.	Total July 1, 1918, to October 31, 1918.	Total July 1, 1917, to October 31, 1917.
Inspected slaughter	3,018,084	10,221,666	7,633,232
Average dressed weight	165.8	174.0	161.9
*Dressed products	500,398,000	1,778,581,000	1,236,198,000
*Storage beginning of period	664,413,000	973,336,000	785,759,000
*Storage end of period	576,840,000	376,840,000	379,112,000
Exports:			
Fresh pork:			
Allies	44,933	1,976,761	8,445,230
Neutrals	822	4,674	37,622
Canned pork:			
Allies	346,763	1,512,971	977,363
Neutrals	22,486	98,805	75,609
Pickled pork:			
Allies	1,967,554	11,898,778	9,438,513
Neutrals	121,800	744,062	402,205
Bacon:			
Allies	57,967,121	280,212,752	111,477,191
Neutrals	164,618	8,291,716	1,159,340
Hams and shoulders:			
Allies	25,208,169	161,357,243	51,564,295
Neutrals	221,937	1,449,231	775,399
Total meats:			
Allies	85,534,860	456,958,505	181,902,592
Neutrals	531,663	10,588,518	2,450,175
Grand total meats	86,066,523	467,547,023	184,352,767
Lard:			
Allies	42,221,467	189,677,040	58,421,389
Neutrals	3,955,584	13,621,911	7,519,599
Grand total lard	46,177,051	203,298,951	65,940,979
Exports all pork products	132,243,574	670,845,974	250,293,746
Decrease in stocks	87,573,000	396,696,000	406,647,000
Apparent consumption	457,190,000	1,506,928,000	1,393,959,000
Prices:			
Pork:			
Hogs	(Per 100 lbs.)	\$17.763	\$18.561
Dressed hogs	(lb.)	.270	.263
Bacon	(lb.)	.440	.417
Lard	(lb.)	.259	.254
Ham	(lb.)	.338	.323
*Including meats and lard from dressed weight.			

BEEF SITUATION.

	1,251,051	4,401,024	3,802,182
Inspected slaughter	1,251,051	4,401,024	3,802,182
Average dressed weight	45.9	457.1	470.9
Dressed products	557,844,000	2,011,772,000	1,790,287,000
Storage beginning of period	216,082,000	188,935,000	139,734,000
Storage end of period	251,449,000	251,449,000	246,976,000
Exports:			
Fresh beef:			
Allies	26,433,936	137,387,427	68,783,960
Neutrals	15,436	350,485	39,779
Canned beef:			
Allies	9,970,653	47,841,598	12,662,956
Neutrals	20,068	163,251	138,746
Pickled beef:			
Allies	5,613,409	12,524,177	15,441,654
Neutrals	139,251	632,864	4,581,009
Total beef:			
Allies	42,017,398	197,753,202	96,888,590
Neutrals	183,755	1,146,600	4,759,534
Grand total beef	42,201,153	198,899,802	101,648,124
Oleo oil:			
Allies	1,316,112	15,178,733	7,786,611
Neutrals		601	525,959
Tallow:			
Allies	1,340	1,318,135	1,356,289
Neutrals	4,635	112,116	383,155
Grand total tallow and oleo oil	1,332,087	16,609,585	10,052,014
Exports all beef products	43,523,240	215,509,387	111,700,138
Increase in stocks	35,417,000	62,514,000	167,242,000
Apparent consumption	481,451,000	1,747,059,000	1,589,597,000
Prices:			
Good native steers	(per 100 lbs.)	\$14.375	\$15.556
Beef carcass	(lb.)	.245	.243
Steer loins No. 2	(lb.)	.373	.359
Steer chunks No. 2	(lb.)	.205	.222
Steer rounds No. 2	(lb.)	.253	.256

of the packing plants to take care of the hogs. When the movement of hogs exceeds the capacity of the packing plants to kill, then there develops a condition, which, only under the most careful supervision can be regulated so as to best meet the needs of the situation. There is no question about the fact that there is a most urgent need for fats and meats on the other side, and people in a position to know believe that

BEEF.—Local market dull but firm. Mess, \$35@36; packet, \$37@38; family, \$40@42; East India, \$63@65.

LARD.—The market is very quiet but steady. Quoted: City, 26½c.; Continental, \$29.25; South America, \$29.40; Brazilian kegs, \$30.40; compounds, 22@24½c.

PORK.—Locally the market is strong. Quoted: Mess, 49@49½c.; clear, 45@52c., and family, \$53@55.

DEATH OF FRANK A. FERRIS.

Frank A. Ferris, senior member of the firm of F. A. Ferris & Co., provision manufacturers of New York City, died at his home in Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday evening at the age of 77.

Mr. Ferris was a famous pork packer, and was known as the "grand old man" of the New York Produce Exchange, with which institution he had been identified for a generation. He had long been known as one of New York's prominent business men. Although his extensive establishment was modern in every respect, Mr. Ferris was of the old-fashioned type of merchant, whose reputation was of the highest.

His most conspicuous work was in connection with arbitration of business disputes. He was chairman of the arbitration committee of the New York Produce Exchange for a great many years and was an authority on business law and customs. He was also a member of the arbitration committee of the Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the arbitration committee of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Ferris had been ill for three weeks. He was active in his business until last spring. He is survived by five daughters and two sons, Frank A. Ferris, Jr., vice-president of the Montclair Trust Company, and the Rev. William Rockwood Ferris, of Syracuse, N. Y.

FOOD BOARD "FAIR" MEAT PRICES.

The Federal Food Board in New York this week issues the following list of prices which it says the consumer should pay, on a "cash and carry" basis at retail meat shops in New York City:

	Consumer should pay per lb.
Beef, hinds and ribs, good medium steers—	
Sirloin steak	43¢@47¢
Top round	47¢@51¢
Bottom round	45¢@49¢
Rib roast prime	44¢@48¢
Rib roast chuck	35¢@39¢
Whole top sirloin	41¢@45¢
Cut top sirloin	45¢@49¢
Beef, chucks, good medium steers—	
Chuck steak	29¢@33¢
Whole cross rib	36¢@40¢
Cut cross rib	40¢@44¢
Stew beef	29¢@33¢
Kosher chucks and plates, medium to choice steers—	
Soup meat	29¢@33¢
Shoulder steak	32¢@37¢
Breast, trimmed	34¢@39¢
Lamb—	
Leg of lamb	34¢@36¢
Loin chops (kidney out)	37¢@39¢
Shoulder chops	31¢@33¢
Rib chops	34¢@36¢
Stew lamb	18¢@20¢
Chucks	23¢@25¢
Pork products—	
Smoked hams (unwrapped), 8-18 lbs.	@44¢
Smoked shoulders (picnics), 2½-7 lbs.	32¢@35¢
Smoked bacon (unwrapped), sliced	@36¢
Pork chops (end)	37¢@39¢
Pork chops (middle)	41¢@43¢

EXPORTATIONS TO DENMARK.

The War Trade Board announce that it has come to their attention that there is some misunderstanding on the part of exporters as to the character and quantity of commodities for which export licenses are now being granted under the agreement entered into between Denmark and the War Trade Board.

Many exporters and manufacturers are apparently under the impression that only those articles which are specifically referred to in the so-called "ration list" are being considered. This list comprises only those articles on which there is a limitation as to quantity. There are many articles not mentioned in these lists which may be exported to Denmark. Applications for licenses to ex-


THE SEASON'S GREETINGS

The spirit of the season prompts us to express to the many friends of the

WYANDOTTE PRODUCTS

the sincere appreciation of our entire organization for the assistance and co-operation that you have so freely contributed in making possible the pleasant relations which have continued through most trying times.

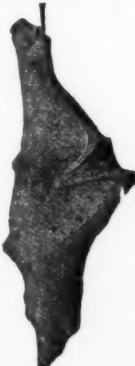
And throughout the coming year it will be our sincere pleasure on each and every day to spare no effort which will serve to continue these same cordial and reciprocal interests.



THE J. B. FORD COMPANY

Sole Mnfrs.

Wyandotte Mich.



BEEF, HAM and SHEEP B A G S

We Manufacture all kinds of Stockinette Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

WYNANTSKILL MFG. COMPANY

TROY, N. Y.

port such articles will receive favorable consideration when filed in the customary manner. In other words, applications for the

exportation of any commodity will be considered whether the commodity is rationed or not.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to fairly prime.....	\$12.00@18.25
Oxen, ordinary.....	@ 9.50
Bulls, common to choice.....	6.00@11.00
Cows, common to good.....	4.50@10.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, ordinary to prime.....	\$17.00@21.00
Live calves, yearlings.....	5.00@ 6.00
Live calves, grassers.....	@ 7.00
Live calves, coarse Western.....	9.00@10.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	12.00@14.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to prime.....	15.00@16.00
Live lambs, culls.....	9.00@12.00
Live sheep, common to prime.....	6.00@10.00
Live sheep, culls.....	5.00@ 5.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@18.00
Hogs, medium.....	@18.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@17.75
Pigs.....	@17.00
Roughs.....	@18.00

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	28 @29
Choice native light.....	27 @28
Native, common to fair.....	20 @26

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	27 @29
Choice native light.....	27 @28
Native, common to fair.....	24 1/2 @26
Choice Western, heavy.....	25 1/2 @26
Choice Western, light.....	21 @22
Common to fair Texas.....	18 @19
Good to choice heifers.....	20 @27
Common to fair heifers.....	21 1/2 @22 1/2
Choice cows.....	18 @19
Common to fair cows.....	16 @17
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	13 1/2 @16

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@38	38 @40
No. 2 ribs.....	@36	32 @38
No. 3 ribs.....	@22	28 @30
No. 1 loins.....	@38	40 @42
No. 2 loins.....	@28	34 @36
No. 3 loins.....	@22	28 @32
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@33	33 @35
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@30	30 @32
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@27	28 @29
No. 1 rounds.....	@23	23 @27
No. 2 rounds.....	@19	19 @23
No. 3 rounds.....	@23	23 @24
No. 1 chucks.....	@17	17 @23
No. 2 chucks.....	@17	17 @23
No. 3 chucks.....	@13	13 @22

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	\$31 @31
Veals, country, dressed, per lb.....	@30
Western calves, choice.....	@31
Western calves, fair to good.....	25 @27
Grassers and buttermilks.....	18 @24

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@24 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@24 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@24 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@25
Pigs.....	@25 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	23 @25
Lambs, choice.....	22 @23
Lambs, good.....	22 @
Sheep, choice.....	17 @18
Sheep, medium to good.....	16 @17
Sheep, culls.....	10 @12

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@37 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@37
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@36
Smoked picnic, light.....	@29
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@28
Smoked shoulders.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	35 @37
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@42
Dried beef sets.....	42 @46
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@38

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@36
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	32 @36
Frozen pork loins.....	28 @33
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@40
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@40
Shoulders, city.....	@30
Shoulders, Western.....	@28
Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@28
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@32
Fresh hams, city.....	@35
Fresh hams, Western.....	@33
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@26

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	90.00 @ 92.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00 @ 82.50
Black hooft, per ton.....	80.00 @ 90.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	80.00 @ 90.00
White hooft, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	170.00 @ 175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.....	225.00 @ 240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.....	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.....	100.00 @ 125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@26c a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@20c a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@70c apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@40c a pound
Calves' livers.....	@35c a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@13c a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c each
Livers, beef.....	@15c a pound
Oxtails.....	@16c a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@16c a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@20c a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	24 @34c a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@12c a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@25c a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	6 @ 7
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 12 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide per bundle.....	.
Sheep, imp., medium wide per bundle.....	.
Sheep, imp., narrow per bundle.....	.
Hog, free of salt, tea or bbis., per lb. f. o. b. New York.....	@1.25
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.50
Hog middles.....	@20
Hog bungs.....	@
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@18
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@30
Beef wassanda, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef wassanda, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per dos.....	@96

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	32	34
Pepper, Sing., black.....	26	28
Pepper, Penang, white.....	—	—
Pepper, red.....	23	26
Allspice.....	11	13
Cinnamon.....	20	33
Coriander.....	11	15
Cloves.....	50	55
Ginger.....	24	27
Mace.....	60	65

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbis.....	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals.....	@31
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. and S. F.....	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.80
No. 2 skins.....	@.48
No. 3 skins.....	@.28
Branded skins.....	@.33
Ticky skins.....	@.33
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.42
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.40
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@5.00
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@4.50
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@4.00
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@3.50
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@3.50
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@3.50
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@5.25
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@5.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@4.75
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@4.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@5.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@5.25
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@5.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@5.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@5.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@5.50
Branded kips.....	@4.25
Heavy branded kips.....	@4.75
Ticky kips.....	@4.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@4.75

All skins must have tail bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Fresh, dry packed—	
Maryland, dry picked fancy, per lb.....	@44
Maryland, fair to good, per lb.....	@38
Maryland, old hens, per lb.....	@38
Maryland, old toms, per lb.....	@36
Virginia, dry picked, fair to choice, per lb.....	@40
Western, dry picked, choice, per lb.....	@40

Western, scalded, choice, per lb.....	38 @38
Western, fair to prime, per lb.....	37 @37
Western, old hens, per lb.....	34 @35
Western, old toms, per lb.....	34 @36
Kentucky and Tennessee, choice, per lb.....	37 @38

FRESH CHICKENS.

Chickens—Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@43
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@43
Western, corn-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@41
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@41
Chickens—Fresh—Dry-packed, barrels—	
Va., milk fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@30
Va., 8 lbs. and over to pair, per lb.....	@34
Phila. and L. I., 2 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@62
Phila. and L. I., 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	@38
Pennsylvania and Md., mixed weights.....	@38
Penn. and Md., 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	@34
West'n, milk fed, 5 to 7 1/2 lbs. to pair.....	@32
West'n, milk fed, 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	@32
West'n, milk fed, 9 to 10 lbs. to pair.....	@34
West'n, corn fed, 5 to 7 1/2 lbs. to pair.....	@32
West'n, corn fed, 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	@32
West'n, corn fed, 9 to 10 lbs. to pair.....	@33
Ohio and Michigan, 4 lbs. each.....	@32
Ohio and Michigan, small to med. sizes.....	@30
Other western, scalded, 4 lbs. each.....	@31
Other w'n. scalded, med. to small sizes.....	@29
South'n, corn fed, barrels or kegs, per lb.....	@ 31

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@9.00
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.....	@—

Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—

Maryland, fancy.....	40 @42
Wisconsin, fattened, per lb.....	@40
Ohio & Mich., prime, per lb.....	@38
Other western, per lb.....	32 @37

Geese—Fresh—Dry packed—

Maryland, fancy, per lb.....	33 @34
Wisconsin, fattened, per lb.....	28 @30
Ohio and Michigan, prime.....	30 @31
Other western, per lb.....	27 @28

Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk-fed—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	@35
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen.....	@34 1/2
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@32 1/2
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@31 1/2
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	@28 1/2
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	@27 1/2

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed—barrels

Western, 5 lbs. and over, per lb.....	@34
Southwestern, dry-picked, mixed weights.....	30 @31

Fowls—Fresh, barrels, iced—

Dry-picked, prime, 5 lbs. and over.....	@—
Scalded, mixed weights.....	@—

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Dry-picked No. 1.....	25 @25 1/2
Scalded.....	@25

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.....	25 @26
Young roosters, nearby.....	@—
Fowls, fancy.....	@30
Roosters, old.....	@20
Turkeys, via freight.....	25 @25
Geese.....	28 @29
Ducks, via freight.....	30 @33
Gulneas, per pair.....	70 @75

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@69
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	69 1/2 @70
Creamery, firsts.....	63 @68
Process, extras.....	52 @53
Process, firsts.....	49 @51

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	75 @76
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	73 @74
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	71 @72
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	66 @70
Fresh checks, good to choice.....	45 @47

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@42.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 7.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 4.42 1/2
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent, ammonia.....	7.00 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. e. ammonia and 15 p. e. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13 @14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime.....	@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. e. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 5.00
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%.....	@ 5.50

